The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

American Red Cross Report on Soviet Atrocities

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

Mr. Stimson's and Some Other People's Peace Efforts

EDITORIAL

National Government Survives Its Most Serious Crisis

President Chiang's Prosperity Program, by C. Y. W. Meng; British-Japanese Activity at Nanking; More on the Modern Chinese Girl, by K. T. Wu; Some Reflections on the Abolition of Extraterritoriality, by N. F. Allman.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1929 VOLUME LI, NUMBER 3

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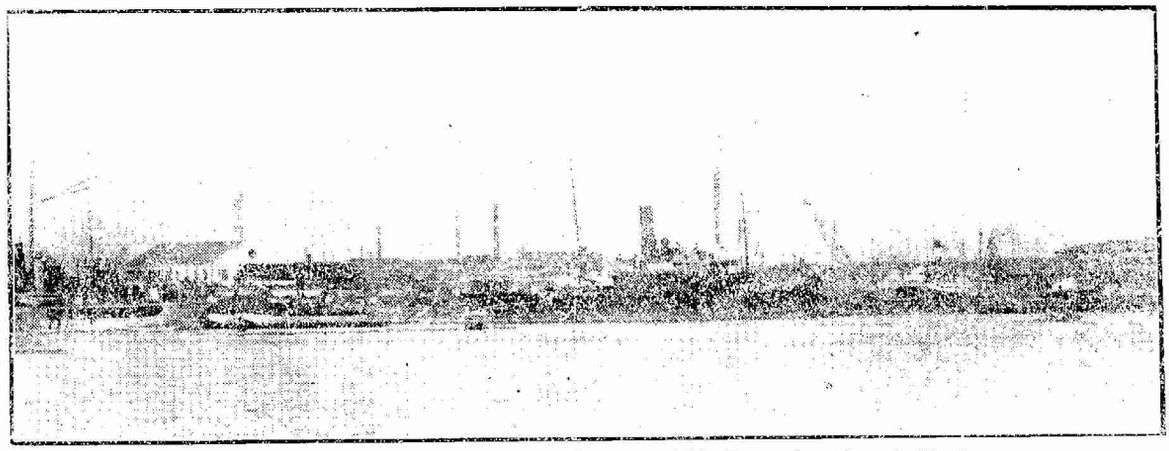

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Formerly Millard's Review

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KEMMERER COMMISSION WINDS UP YEAR'S WORK

THOSE WHO forecasted that the Kemmerer Financial Commission's visit to China would be followed by the immediate dumping of vast sums of foreign capital into China and those who forecasted that the report of the Commission would be so adverse that China never would be able to borrow a dollar abroad, were both wrong, for neither has happened. What has happened is that the commission of financial experts headed by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, has now wound up its year's work of investigation in China and shortly will hand to the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, a series of reports. These reports will cover various phases of government finance in China, based upon scientific investigations by men who have had experience in this line of work extending over many years and in various countries. These reports will be used by the Ministry of Finance and the National Government in the formulation of national policies in the future. What these policies are or may be no one at present can say since they depend upon circumstances, the chief of which is the ability of the present government or some future government to put them into effect. In a farewell address to members of the Commission on the evening of December 15, Mr. Soong, Finance Minister, declared frankly that the Government had been too occupied during the year in defending its mere existence, to embark upon any general scheme of reconstruction. Consequently the Government had been unable to carry out any of the recommendations of the Commission. Furthermore, Mr. Soong declared that it might not be his good fortune to see the plans carried out, but that Dr. Kemmerer might rest assured that some future finance minister would see them carried out. He was convinced of the soundness of the various recommendations and also of the necessity of their adoption as soon as national peace was established. In concluding Mr. Soong stated that several members of the Commission including Oliver C. Lockhart, Frederick A. Cleveland, John Park Young, William Watson, and Messrs. Wallace and Lynch would remain in China for the purpose of extending further service to the Government.

REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES IN JAPAN

EVIDENCE of serious social and economic complications in Japan has been provided in news reports from the Island Empire in recent days. A *Reuter* report from Osaka on December 11 told of sentences ranging from three to eight years being given to some thirty communists arrested in the Kobe-Osaka district in the recent nation-wide round up that resulted in several hundred arrests. A few days earlier another *Reuter* report from Tokyo told of a serious clash at the town of Akita, in northwest Japan, between land-owners and tenants, resulting in many persons being wounded by the police. The situation became so serious that gendarmes were called out resulting in large arrests. In reference to the question of agrarian troubles a *Rengo* report from Tokyo on Nov. 29 stated that between July and August of this year there were 846 agrarian disputes between tenants and land-lords, the number of land-owners involved being 4,891 and tenants 129,123. That Japan's trouble have not been confined to Japan proper was indicated in another *Rengo* report from Seoul, Korea stating that more than 900 Korean students had been arrested as a result of recent clashes between Korean and Japanese students in the Korean capital. The police claimed that evidence has been found pointing to the complicity of a radical students' organization that had been responsible for the trouble. At the time of the wholesale round-up of suspected communists a few weeks ago the head of the Japanese military mission in Harbin announced in an interview appearing in one of the Harbin Russian newspapers that evidence had been unearthed showing that the Soviet or the Third International had remitted the sum of Yen 500,000 to the Japanese Communist Party through the Soviet Consulate in Harbin. While the Japanese are not directly involved in the Sino-Russian complications in North Manchuria, there is little question but what the Japanese are exceedingly nervous over the North Manchurian situation, a nervousnese which is all too apparent to travelers along the South Manchuria Railway where the Japanese military authorities are engaged in various enterprises which have all the appearance of active war preparations against something. For example the Japanese military is engaged in the construction of new barracks within the Japanese sphere at Changchun which will accommodate at least 5,000 troops. Construction on the barracks is being pushed night and day. Lastly, there is no disguising the fact that the Japanese have been seriously disturbed by the Soviet military activities on the Chinese border, particularly the air-bombing and raiding of towns adjacent to the Korean border. One town, Hunchun, which has been frequently raided and bombed by the Reds is within sight of the Korean border, the Soviet activity here apparently serving a double purpose in connection with both China and Japan. Then on top of it all has been the Soviet action in arming a considerable number of so-called Korean communists, incorporating them in the Far Eastern Red army and using them in activities on the Chinese border. Whether these Koreans are actually communists is not known, but the Soviet has widely advertised their activities in connection with the present trouble. In the fighting at the town of Lahasusu at the junction of the Amur and Sungari rivers, resulting in the defeat of the Chinese forces with losses exceeding 800 killed, the Russians used several companies of Korean troops. Then two weeks later when the Red forces advanced up the Sungari and occupied the Chinese city of Fuchin, the Red force was composed almost entirely of Koreans. A Soviet airplane which was forced down in this area had a Japanese pilot on board, who, when taken into custody by the Chinese military, stated that he was a Japanese communist who had volunteered for service in the Red air force.

WHY HAVE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AVOIDED MANCHURIA?

IN READING over the report of the Rev. Charles Leonard, a member of the American Red Cross Commission in North Manchuria, a summary of which appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, one is led to wonder why American Missionaries have so generally avoided Manchuria as a field of service to the Chinese people. While there are a few American missionaries in South Manchuria, there is only one in all North Manchuria, a territory as large as the state of Texas with a Chinese population of probably 15,000,000. This one American missionary in North Manchuria, who makes his headquarters in Harbin, is the Rev. Charles Leonard, who followed his Chinese church-members to their new home from Shantung province. Although he maintains his headquarters in Harbin where he has assisted in the establishment of a self-supporting Chinese church, he actually spends most of his time in traveling about the country studying the people and their needs. It is not much of an exaggeration to say that most of the Chinese people, particularly those residing in the towns and villages, are acquainted with Rev. Leonard and also Mrs. Leonard, who is associated with her husband in this work. Both are authorities on North Manchuria and probably know more about the country and its various peoples than most foreigners. Recently when the American Red Cross decided to assist in relief measures for the Russian emigrees it was most natural that Mr. Leonard should be selected to assist in the work because he knew every town and village on the railway and many that are far interior in bandit infested places, but this did not worry him, because he also is on speaking terms with bandits who never have interfered with his work. With Rev. Leonard are associated Leonard Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul and Albert C. Corcoran, head of the Harbin Y. M. C. A. Mr. Corcoran, while not to be classed as a missionary is also engaged in an important work in North Manchuria as head of the American Y. M. C. A. which works with the large Russian emigree population in Harbin. Among the many important functions of that interesting organization is the maintenance of a school which has a regular daily attendance of approximately 600 students, in some ways the most important school in Harbin. But to get back to the original question, *The Review* would be interested in hearing from some of its readers an answer to the question, "Why have the large American missionary organizations generally avoided Manchuria?"

SHANGHAI STILL SAFE FOR DOG AND HORSE RACING

THERE WAS a riot scare at the Shanghai railway station and reports from Nanking told of a crisis in the Government, all of which were reported in detail on the front page of Shanghai's official daily newspaper, the *North China Daily News*. Likewise there was a report of the opening of the conference which is intended to settle the problem of the local Provisional Court, a matter of fundamental importance from the standpoint of the future status of the now foreign-controlled International Settlement. But these reports of stirring events did not crowd out of the news columns of Shanghai's leading British newspaper a report on the financial page which stated that the Greyhound Racing Association, (China) Ltd., a British corporation registered at the local British Consulate-General, had closed the year with a profit of $267,956.84 "to which must be added the balance carried forward of $24,734.97 making a credit to profit and loss of $292,691.81." Continuing the report stated that the sum of $107,339.30, an amount reserved for estimated expenditures in 1928, but not required, hence "must be added, making a total of $400,-031.11."

Then turning to the correspondence column of the same newspaper we find a long report occupying practically a column and bearing the signature of the chairman of the Shanghai Race Course, a horse-racing (and also gambling) institution, which told of the appropriation of the sum of $83,706.24 to local charities. Practically every charitable organization in the city received "gifts" ranging from $100 to $5,000, these donations representing the Race Club's semi- annual subsidies to local charities, the general effect of which is to keep local foreign (also considerable Chinese) public opinion quiet regarding a gambling evil, which, together with greyhound racing has had more to do in the undermining of the status of the Settlement as a foreign-administered area than any other single element. This is real Shanghai! The Settlement may employ high-priced legal talent, send commissions abroad and embark on expensive publicity and propaganda campaigns, but so long as the authorities permit these evils to continue, which are illegal in most foreign countries, including Great Britain, the flag of which country floats over these institutions, will it be impossible to preserve the foreign status of the Settlement. The Chinese with all their inexperience and imperfections in the administration of large modern metropolises, can always point to the fact that in no large city which they control from Harbin in North Manchuria to the Yangtsze Valley and even further southward, are such wholesale gambling institutions permitted to operate. This is the blot on the escutcheon of the foreigner in China, the defect in the whole system of consular jurisdiction, which has brought the foreigner and his co-called "special rights" into disrepute and made it most difficult for foreign governments to support him in his legitimate rights. And while these things are going on there is a well-known Mexican citizen, Mr. Carlos Garcia, serving a term in the local jail where he was placed by a Chinese court after a prosecution by the Settlement authorities because he operated a roulette wheel, a competing form of gambling, without knowing that his country had relinquished its exterritorial rights.

BRITISH-JAPANESE ACTIVITY AT NANKING

RECENT British and Japanese activities at Nanking in connection with the matter of consular protection, have given rise to much speculation on the part of Chinese officialdom and also on the part of other foreign interests represented at the Chinese national capital. Shortly following the development of the present Chinese political crisis, the British sent the first-class cruiser *Suffolk* and the destroyers *Cockchafer* and *Brigewater* to Nanking where they were anchored in the Yangtsze before the city, one of the destroyers being anchored adjacent to the property of the International Export Company and the other destroyer and the cruiser *Suffolk* exactly in front of the entrance to the new Sun Yat-sen memorial highway. In addition to the British naval force at Nanking, the Americans sent the gunboat *Tulsa*, the French the sloop *Marne* and the Japanese three destroyers. There was nothing to excite special comment in the dispatching of these naval vessels to Nanking since the Powers have always taken this method of protecting their nationals, but behind these moves there were other moves which excited comment. From the standpoint of the Americans, the American Consul in Nanking, Mr. Adams, immediately appointed a local committee of Americans to consider the situation and as a result of their decision all American women and children were advised to go to Shanghai pending the outcome of the present trouble. As for the male members of the community, those who had no business requiring their continued presence in Nanking likewise were advised to go to Shanghai. As for the Consular staff, including Mr. Adams, no official statement was issued, but it was presumed that in case conditions in Nanking became too hot, that the consular staff also would evacuate. But not so the British and Japanese who immediately made preparations for an armed defense of their consular premises. No official statement was issued on the subject, but it was common knowledge in Nanking that active preparations had been made by both the Japanese and British to place armed guards in their consulates with sufficient stores of food and munitions for a long siege should such have become necessary. Also the position of the British warships at the foot of the Sun Yat-sen highway giving immediate access to the city, was considered significant. All indications pointed to a significant change of policy on the part of both the British and Japanese, in reference to the matter of consular protection, but whether these moves were inspired from Tokyo and London or were merely precautionary moves on the part of local British and Japanese naval and consular officials without reference to their home governments, was not known. At any rate the active preparations for armed defense of the Nanking consulates naturally aroused much comment in the National Capital on the part of other foreign interests as well as Chinese officialdom.

Mr. Stimson's and Some Other People's Peace Efforts

ALTHOUGH Mr. Litvinoff, the vice-commissar of foreign affairs of the U. S. S. R. is reported to have evinced amusement at a report from Washington that Mr. Stimson's recent notes to China and Russia had paved the way for a preliminary agreement on the Chinese Eastern Railway question, the evidence in the case seems to bear out the accuracy of the Washington report. But if further evidence is needed, it has been provided by a series of caustic editorials in the official Soviet newspaper *Isvestia* which have severely criticised the United States for "butting" into the case. A brief reference to one of the *Izvestia's* editorials was telegraphed to the Far East by the *United Press* on December 6, "By severing itself from contact with one of the parties to this conflict, the United States forfeits its right to interfere." Furthermore, the official Moscow newspaper contended that the United States favored China as against Russia.

Mr. Litvinoff is probably right in his suggestion that the United States favored China in the controversy over the C. E. R., but this was not correct at the beginning of the struggle when newspaper editorial comment throughout the United States favored the Russian side, the reason being that public opinion throughout the world was influenced by the original Soviet propaganda which charged China with "seizing" a piece of property to which she was not entitled. Since the newspaper reading public, or even foreign offices, could not be expected to understand the inside details of Soviet activities in North Manchuria, it was inevitable that Russia's charge that China had "seized" a railroad, would be widely believed. But later on when people began to understand that while China had seriously bungled the job in Harbin, that China's action in ousting the Soviet officials was fully justified, then public opinion began to change to China's side. Then later on during October and November when Moscow began to violate the Anti-war Treaty in a wholesale manner and furthermore began the wholesale bombardment of undefended Chinese towns and villages, perpetrated massacres of civilian men, women and children on the Chinese side of the line, public opinion throughout most of the civilized world switched entirely to the Chinese side. And while Moscow has been able to score a military victory over the Chinese forces on the border and apparently has enforced re-establishment of the *status quo*, it amounts to a forceful settlement of the C. E. R. issue that undoubtedly will not be permitted to stand permanently. Much depends, of course, upon the trend of Chinese politics in the next few days and weeks, for if a radical communist regime should again be established in China it is quite possible that such a radical government might turn over all North Manchuria to the Bolsheviks. But if the present government, or a government of similar political outlook, is permitted to continue in China it is inevitable that such a government would shortly reopen the whole Chinese Eastern Railway question.

However, this leads into the fields of speculation. For present purposes our interest is concentrated on moves toward a peaceful solution of the issue and the person or persons responsible therefor. Despite Moscow's claims to the contrary there is little question but what the American Secretary of State's notes (see issues of *The Review* for Dec. 7 and Nov. 30) had the effect of forcing Moscow to appoint delegates to a preliminary peace conference. The reason for this was that China had made definite preparations for asking the Powers to appoint an international commission for the purpose of investigating the situation on the Sino-Siberian boundary in order to determine the accuracy of conflicting Sino-Soviet statements pertaining to alleged violations of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty. Obviously Soviet Russia did not want any such investigation for her troops were operating more than 100 miles inside the Chinese boundary and Red airplanes were bombing Chinese and Russian emigree villages more than 200 miles inside the Chinese frontier. While Moscow was disavowing this action and charging Chinese "aggression," the world was not convinced and had about reached the conclusion that the Soviet Far Eastern Army either had got out of hand or the Soviet was trying to carve out some new territory on the Chinese side of the frontier.

But to get back to the question of Stimson's efforts in the direction of peace, it is of interest to consider some further peace moves which were made in China a few days prior to the dispatch of Washington's notes to China and Russia again reminding them of their obligations under the Anti-War Treaty. In this connection it is of interest to refer to a message sent by an American newspaper correspondent to a leading American newspaper on November 20. This message was dispatched from Mukden and contained an interview with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces, wherein he declared that China would be willing to pay an indemnity in the event Soviet Russia could prove to a properly constituted international commission that China had violated the Kellogg Pact and sent armed troops or had permitted the so-called "White-guards" to cross the Russian frontier. Furthermore this message indicated quite clearly that Chinese public organizations in Manchuria were drafting an appeal to President Hoover asking for the appointment of an international commission of investigation. The actual telegram to President Hoover was dispatched a few days later, the full text of which appeared in *The Review* on November 30. It was this telegram and the preceding interview with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang which was wirelessed to the United States that inspired the Stimson notes, as well as the notes of the other Powers to Soviet Russia (and China) calling attention to violation of the Anti-War Treaty. Therefore it is entirely correct to give Mr. Stimson full credit for forcing Moscow to agree to the signing of the preliminary agreement with the Chinese delegates at Nikolsk-Ussurisk, Siberia. And the reason that Moscow finally agreed to a peaceful settlement of the con-

troversy, was due to Moscow's fear of the appointment of an international commission of inquiry. Japan also feared a similar inquiry which probably was the reason that the Japanese Government refused to associate itself with the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and the other Powers in the dispatch of the notes to Russia and China, on the basis of violations of the Kellogg Pact.

An examination of the record of peace moves on the part of the Mukden and Nanking Government will show also the falsity of Mr. Litvinoff's further statement that the American notes were dispatched to Soviet Russia and China after peace negotiations already had started. The facts in the case are that Mukden, upon the direct instructions of the head of the National Government at Nanking had been trying since the middle of last October to establish connections with the Soviet Government. While Karakhan, chief of the Oriental bureau of the Moscow Foreign Office had replied to one of Mukden's telegrams, he had ignored all other efforts on the part of the Manchurian authorities, including a definite request for information whether Moscow really desired a peaceful settlement of the issue. Undoubtedly Moscow thought that the civil war in China south of the Great Wall would result in the overthrow of the National Government, which has been the chief objective of the U. S. S. R. since Soviet agents were kicked out of South China early in 1927; hence Moscow refused to talk peace with Mukden and immediately (on October 17 and 18) launched the Red military drive into Chinese territory which resulted in the defeat of the Chinese defense forces at Manchouli, Chalainor and Hailar and the air-bombing of numerous Chinese cities, including Pohudu, which is located approximately 200 miles inside the Chinese boundary. Undoubtedly the U.S.S.R. did not want peace at that time, believing that the opportunity existed for assisting in the overthrow of the National Government, as well as definitely re-establishing Soviet military and political influence in North Manchuria. Mr. Litvinoff's indignation at the action of the United States and the other Powers in calling a halt to the Red military adventure, may therefore be easily understood.

Before leaving this subject it is also of interest to record that the appeals to President Hoover for the appointment of a commission of inquiry by public organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces, were inspired partially at least by American newspaper correspondents in North Manchuria who sent dispatches to the American press which exposed the real intentions of the Soviet in that region. One correspondent, in particular, who was in Mukden during November held several conferences with representatives of Chinese public organizations and urged them to make an appeal to the various Powers which had adhered to the Anti-War treaty, with the object of having an international commission of inquiry appointed. It was explained to the Chinese that in view of the collapse of their defense armies on the border they had only two ways out of the trouble—an acceptance of the Soviet terms or an appeal to world public opinion on the score of Soviet violation of the Kellogg Pact. Heretofore the Soviet had relied upon the conservatism of Chinese officialdom in that area as being of sufficient strength to prevent an appeal for the appointment of international commission of inquiry that might have resulted in an exposure of Soviet activities.

Prior to this time the Russians had flatly refused to respond to peace moves which had been made in Mukden since the last week of the preceding October. In *The Review* for Nov. 3 and Dec. 7 there appeared a full report of Mukden's efforts to establish connections with representatives of the Soviet Government. All of Mukden's moves for a peaceful settlement of the trouble had received a cold turn-down prior to this time, hence there can be no other conclusion than that it was unofficial moves in Manchuria, plus Mr. Stimson's note that forced the Russians to cease their military activities and consent, at least, to the signing of a preliminary agreement. The full text of the Sino-Russian preliminary agreement is not yet available, but reported versions from Nanking and Mukden appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*. If the Russian version of the agreement is correct, it amounts to a serious defeat of the Chinese on the question of the future administration of the C. E. R., but as stated, no agreement made under conditions now prevailing in China could be considered a permanent solution of the trouble between China and the Soviet in North Manchuria. China's only purpose in making a temporary peace at this time is to obtain a breathing spell that may permit time for an adjustment of the domestic political situation. As stated elsewhere in these columns, elements opposed to the National Government have taken advantage of the Sino-Russian crisis to stage their own private wars against the central authorities at Nanking. Whether the oppositionists will be able to overthrow the government cannot be determined at this time, but that the present disturbed domestic situation in China proper is closely allied with the Soviet activities on the North Manchurian border is now fairly well understood, even by those who would take advantage of the Sino-Russian crisis in order to overturn the Nanking Government.

Of still further interest in connection with Soviet activities in North Manchuria have been reports in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and elsewhere regarding the Soviet action in arming the so-called Young Mongol Party with the object of creating a movement for Mongolian autonomy in the Barga District of Heilungkiang. Numerous articles dealing with the Barga territory have appeared in *The Review* recently showing conclusively that the present Soviet Government has designs on this important section of Chinese territory. A telegram from Mukden appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* on December 15 stated that there was a likelihood of a serious battle between Mongol bands in the vicinity of Hailar, the trouble being caused by the Young Mongol Party which had received arms and financial support from the Soviet Russians. It had been known in Harbin for several months that high Soviet military officers had been sent into Outer Mongolia for the purpose of arming and organizing a Mongolian army for the purpose of military operations in the Barga section of Heilungkiang Province. In view of the fact that there are some 25,000 Mongols residing in the Barga District, it

was the Soviet purpose to encourage these Mongols to rebel against the Chinese authority and then with the assistance of the Red army which was sent into the district to "put over" a Mongolian autonomy movement that, had it succeeded, would have thrown Barga into the hands of the Reds and resulted in its eventual amalgamation with Outer Mongolia which has been controlled by Moscow for several years. In view of the fact that most of the Chinese troops have been driven out of the Barga District, the way would seem to be open for the further Soviet move, but there is a possibility of course that the Mongols in the Barga District may not be so gullible as to fall in with the Soviet plans. It also now seems reasonably clear that the Soviet cavalry raids into the Three River District (a section of Barga) and consequent massacre of White Russian emigree farmers and villagers, was inspired by the Soviet desire to eliminate the influence of the Russian emigrees who had always sided with the Chinese and hence constituted an important political "bloc" against Soviet domination of this district of Chinese territory.

POWERS SEND INTERNATIONAL TRAIN TO WAR AREA

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 13—An international commission of investigation departed from Harbin today bound for the scene of the recent Sino-Russian military clashes. The party was composed of Leonard Lilliestrom, American vice-consul; Japanese vice-consul, Mr. Shigematsu; representatives of the British, French, German and Italian consulates and several foreign newspaper correspondents, including Paul Wright of the *Chicago Daily News*. The train departed with the object of proceeding as far as Pohudu, from which point it was intended to send emissaries to the Red lines for the purpose of obtaining permission to proceed on through to the border at Manchuli. The trip was expected to take fully ten days and hence aroused much interest in Harbin due to the fact that no definite information had been received from Manchuli since the occupation of that city by the Red troops about the middle of November.

The Russian papers here are full of different suppositions regarding the fate of the Russian employes on the Chinese Eastern Railway, both Soviet and Chinese citizens, after the signing of the agreement between the Chinese and Soviet Russian officials for a settlement of the C. E. R. controversy. The new Chinese president of the C. E. R. has published an order December 12 asking all employes to continue quietly in their positions and not be disturbed by rumors. It will be remembered that early in the present conflict last summer the Soviet distributed circulars among the employes of the railway warning them of dire punishment in case they did not immediately resign their jobs on the railway. But while this was being done the Soviet Government is alleged to have sent officials instructions to Soviet citizens, through the German Consul in Harbin, telling them to remain on the job. As a result of this conflicting advice, many Soviet citizens are reported to have taken out Chinese citizenship papers, hoping in this manner to be able to hold their positions.

JAPANESE WORRIED OVER FATE OF THEIR CITIZENS

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 14—The Chinese delegates, which had been authorized by the Mukden and Nanking Government to make a preliminary peace agreement with the Soviet Russians, arrived at Habarovsk, Siberia today where they met the Soviet plenipotentiary, Mr. Simanovsky. The Japanese consulate here today received its first news regarding the fate of Japanese citizens in the town of Manchouli which was bombed and occupied by the Red forces on Nov. 17, 18 and 19. The telegram stated that three citizens were safe, but since nothing further was said about other Japanese residents of Manchouli, it led to a belief that several had either been killed or wounded. The telegram which was received by the Japanese consulate here had been sent from Manchouli to Moscow and from Moscow to Vladivostok and bore the marks of strict Soviet censorship, thus indicating that the Reds are exercising extreme care regarding the news which is permitted to come out of the zone now occupied by the Red troops. Hundreds of residents at Harbin were at the railway station when the International train departed yesterday for the purpose of asking members of the commission to make inquiry regarding the fate of relatives and friends who had not been able to evacuate the Barga district before the advance of the Red troops.

INTERNATIONAL TRAIN REACHES TOWN OF MIANTUHE

Harbin, Dec. 15—The International Train, flying the American, French and Japanese flags, arrived at the town of Miantuhe at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. The Chinese military authorities refused to guarantee the further advance of the train, hence it was thought that motor cars might be used. It was reported here that the Red forces had begun to evacuate the occupied region on the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the vicinity of Yakeshi, Charomte, it also being stated that the Red armored trains had been withdrawn to Hailar. Whether this means the Soviet evacuation of Chinese territory in accordance with the terms of Sino-Soviet preliminary agreement is not known.

MUKDEN WATCHING MONGOL MOVE IN BARGA

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Mukden, Dec. 16—A force of some 2,000 Mongols, members of the so-called "Young Mongol Party," are reported to have entered the city of Hailar yesterday morning, thus supporting the reports that the Soviet Government is behind the movement to secure the independence of the Barga District. A special train carrying representatives of various foreign consulates in Harbin, which was proceeding to the western front for the purpose of investigation pertaining to the welfare of their nationals in that area, has stopped at the town of Miehtuho where the rails have been torn up.

The presence of a Red armored train at the Hailar station together with the serious Mongolian activity in the Barga District has caused serious alarm here for the safety of the International Train and its passengers.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces, in company with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi provincial government, is circulating a telegram throughout the country supporting the Central Government.

INTERNATIONAL TRAIN STILL DELAYED AT MIANTUHE

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 16—The International train carrying representatives of various foreign consulates and newspaper correspondents from Harbin, is still standing at the Miantuhe station due to the refusal of the Chinese authorities to permit a further advance. The official paper, *The Kung-Pao*, published unconfirmed reports from Japanese sources stating that the entire western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the town of Irekte, is occupied by Mongolian forces. A Mongolian government, directed by emissaries from Urga, has been created. The fact that the Urga Government is controlled entirely from Moscow clearly indicates that Moscow is behind the so-called Mongolian autonomy movement. The *Kung-Pao* says that the Japanese are seriously disturbed at the situation since this actually has the effect of giving the Soviet command of the heights of the Manchurian Hinghan Mountains. The Japanese are reported to have lodged an oral protest with the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, threatening that the recent Soviet action is likely to force the Japanese Government to depart from its neutral attitude which has been pursued up to the present in connection with the Sino-Soviet complications.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 17—The secretary of the British Consulate in Harbin, Mr. Neville, who is a passenger aboard the International Train, has opened negotiations with the

Chinese authorities to provide facilities for the evacuation of several hundred Russian emigree refugees who are still in the war zone along the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway. One particular group of refugees consisting of about 500 and including many women and children have congregated at a timber concession about 80 versts (about three-fourths of a mile) south of Pohudu. These refugees have remained at the forestry concession owing to their fear of coming in contact with deserters from the Chinese army which are roaming the district. Mr. Neville has recommended that the Chinese military authorities provide an escort for this group of refugees as well as others from the Hailar district, in order that they may reach Harbin. A heavy snowfall throughout the district has added to the misery of the refugees.

RUMORED APPOINTMENT OF SOVIET R.R. OFFICIALS

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 17—The local Russian newspapers have published reports containing the names of various Soviet citizens who may be appointed to positions on the Chinese Eastern Railway. One particular group of refugees conference, in the event such is successful. It is rumored that the new Soviet manager may be a Soviet citizen named Rudy, with an engineer named Denissoff as vice-manager. Rudy was originally a lock-smith, but through his energy and service to the Communist Party became chief of the Siberian Railway Administration. Denissoff is a graduate of the Petersburg Institute and was the builder of the Oblucheff tunnel on the Amur Railway. Last year he was employed in Habarovsk and was a member of the Soviet Railway Mission which visited Japan for the purpose of investigating the Japanese railway system. This mission was headed by a Soviet citizen named Jukoff, an engineer.

There recently have been numerous theatrical concerts in Harbin for the purpose of raising funds for the Russian refugees from the border districts.

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National Government Survives its Most Serious Crisis

WHILE THE Central Government's plans for the campaign against Gen. Tang Shen-chih, the nationalist commander in Honan province who "flopped" to the opposition, have not been disclosed, it now appears reasonably certain that the National Government will be able to survive its latest and by many believed to be the most serious crisis that it has faced in many months. General Ho Ying-ching, who commanded the Government's forces in the recent fighting at Canton, departed from that city on December 17 for Shanghai thus indicating that Gen. Chang Fah-kwei and his "Ironsides" had been defeated and scattered. A telegram from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton on Dec. 16 contained an interview with Gen. Ho in the course of which he declared that the defeat of the Ironsides "was complete and final." The telegram also stated that quiet prevailed on all of the fronts about Canton and that unconfirmed reports were prevalent in the city that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, commander of the Kwangsi troops was seriously wounded while directing his troops at the town of Samshui outside of Canton. There was also a report that Gen. Chang Fah-kwei had committed suicide, but this report likewise was not confirmed although it had appeared in all of the Chinese newspapers. Following the defeat of the main body of the Ironsides, the remnants retreated to the West River district with the object of joining the Kwangsi forces, but owing to a shortage of ammunition it was not thought likely that any new offensive would be serious.

The defeat of the so-called "Reorganizationists" at Canton, naturally brought a relief to Nanking where it commonly was believed that a victory for the Ironsides at Canton might result in the eventual defeat and overturn of the Central Government forces on other fronts. According to reports from North China Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has decided to send forces southward into Honan for the purpose of cooperating with the Central Government forces in a drive northward from Hankow for the purpose of definitely eliminating Gen. Tang Shen-chih who is now entrenched in central Honan. According to the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on Tuesday, Dec. 17, the Government had commandeered most of the Chinese cargo boats for use in transports, supposedly for the purpose of transporting forces to Hankow for the drive against Tang Shen-chih as well as against the Anhwei commander, Gen. Shih Yu-shan, whose rebellious troops were entrenched on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in the vicinity of Pengpu, northward of Nanking. It was also reported that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, head of the Shantung provincial Government was moving his troops southward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway with the object of cooperating with the Central Government's forces against Gen. Shih Yu-shan.

What policy the Government will pursue following the completion of these campaigns is not known, but according to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's official statement on December 8 (see issue of *The Review* for Dec. 14) he has in contemplation a general reorganization of the Government, which statement has been interpreted in some quarters as indicating a plan for bringing into the National Government certain elements in North China which heretofore have not had representation. The following reports from *The Review's* correspondents at Canton, Nanking and elsewhere give details regarding the present situation which have not appeared in any of the foreign daily newspapers.

HOW THE IRONSIDES WERE DEFEATED

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Canton, Dec. 13th.

Co-operation between 30,000 Cantonese forces under General Chen Chi-tang and over 10,000 Northerners under General Ho Ying-ching won a most critical battle close to Canton City on Dec. 11th rendering a most severe blow to the "Ironside" invaders who lost well over two thousand men on the field and about one thousand were taken prisoners by the pro-Nanking Cantonese forces. Throughout the most part of Dec. 10 gun-firing could be heard by Canton residents living near the Shau Kau Ling Canton suburb as well as the foreign residents at the Tung Shan District, which happened to be near the war zone. The condition was so critical that many believed the fall of the city was imminent. On that same afternoon another fierce battle was waging in districts some thirty miles around Canton proper and it is understood that the Commander of the rebels, General Chang Fah-kwei, was leading his army.

The atmosphere in Canton was electrified and all sorts of sensational rumours were in circulation. The authorities were endeavouring their best to comfort and

assure the populace of the safety of the city by banning all the Chinese newspapers printed in Hongkong. In this connection well over ten Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong were included in this black list and the punishment rendered was subsequent to the fact that these journals indulged in printing sensational reports of the imminence of the fall of Canton which the latter's leaders believed to be most detrimentral to the soldiers fighting in the front. Following the ban on the Chinese newspapers from Hongkong there was an exodus of wealthy Cantonese familes for Hongkong and all the steamers bound for Hongkong day and night were crowded with nervous people. It was rather remarkable that foreigners seemed to have more confidence in the reliability and fighting qualities of the Canton army than the Chinese, for despite the fact that foreigners living at Tungshan heard gun-firing they made no attempt to evacuate the city. At Shameen, the foreign concession of Canton, the foreign traders went on with their routine business unperturbed.

Fall of Fah Yuen

The first alarming report which reached Canton was the information that the Ironsides' main body suddenly appeared at Fah Yuen on the 10th instant which is about 27 miles to the north of Canton. Simultaneously the Kwangsi rebels under General Li Chung-sen assaulted Lupa about thirty miles away from Canton on the West River. At Lupa the Cantonese forces were successful and had no difficulty in repulsing the advance of the enemy with the help of aeroplanes and gunboats under the command of Admiral Chen Chak. The Kwangsi troops made several abortive attemps to cross the river to Lupa, but under heavy artillery firings of the small gunboats they retired in the evening of the 10th.

While the allied troops of the Ironsides were not successful on the West River the main body of the Ironsides under the direction of General Chang Fah-kwei made rapid progress in northern Kwangtung without opposition before they clashed with the Canton loyalist troops close to the city proper. It is understood that the retreat of the pro-Nanking Canton forces from northern Kwangtung giving up town after town in order that the 30,000 Cantonese units may be concentrated in and around Canton proper was part of the war plan and stratagem of the loyalist leaders. On the other hand, from authentic sources it is known that an understanding has been reached between the Ironside and Kwangsi commanders that the Kwangsi forces will make no further progress than Samshui contented to permit their Ironside brethren to enter and take Canton. It would appear in this connection that the Kwangsi Party, headed by Generals Wang Shaohsiung, Li Chung-sen, Lu Huan-yen, will agree to divide the Kwangsi territories between them controlling the areas no further down the West River than Wuchow, in the event of an ultimate victory in favour of the Ironsides who will form their new and possibly extremist Government in Canton.

Coming back to the fighting near Canton during the past few days Fah Yuen was occupied by the Ironsides on the evening of the 9th instant and at the commencement of hostilities with the Canton troops near Fah Yuen the Ironsides met with some success inflicting considerable casualties on the Cantonese frontline troops. Despite the nearness of the Ironside onslaught the Canton Government met the situation with much coolness and took prompt steps to turn the table on the Ironsides by commandeering four hundred motorcars and street buses to convey the thousands of Canton Policemen and armed gendarmes to rush to Fah Yuen. As a matter of fact, the Canton Government had in districts along the Canton-Hankow Railway well over 20,000 troops including the two Northern Divisions, but to send a dispatch to recall these troops from the railway zone would take too much valuable time and hence it was deemed necessary to take the great risk of mobilizing the whole police and gendarmes forces.

How the City Was Saved

Condition on the 10th instant was so tense that some observers deemed that the Ironsides' entry into Canton was imminent, but later when the hundreds of motorcars arrived in the villages some ten miles from the Canton suburb in the Tai Woo Shih and Yan Woo Shih and in the subsequent all night desparate tussle with the enemies and with the arrival shortly before dawn of the two Canton divisions under Generals Tsoi Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai from Canton-Hankow railway districts, the table was definitely turned on the Ironsides whose main body retreated towards Fah Yuen. Throughout the reinforcements did splendid work and they claimed the capture of 1,000 Ironside prisoners. On the same day official dispatches from Canton claimed that the counter-attacks on the Canton forces were equally successful in other sectors including the recapture of Sunkai, (the important terminus on the Canton-Hankow Railway) and towns of Chinai, Paknai, Tatang, Kwoktai, etc. With the victories over the Ironsides during the past two days' once again the Canton leaders seem to be confident of the ability of their armies to hold Canton. Both on the 10th and 11th instants thousands of wounded troops arrived at Canton from the front indicating the severity of the battles fought around Canton and the fact that casualties between the Cantonese and Ironside armies must be about equally distributed. Meanwhile, it is hardly logical to say that Canton has passed her military crisis with the main body of the Ironsides still busy preparing their counter-attacks in places some thirty to forty miles from Canton.

Gunboats Play Prominent Part

A telegram from Canton December 13 reported that the battle of Chuntien had caused the insurgent forces very heavy losses. In an enveloping attack the Government forces used 12 gunboats to protect their forces while they were being ferried across the Pe Kiang (river) to drive the enemy away from the left bank. On receiving a telegram from the 8th Route Commander concerning the general attack, the Fourth Route Commander Ho Chien immediately dispatched Liu Chien-sui's division to attack the division under Lin Hsien, and Chow Lan to attack Pinglo and Chiuping. After Liu Chien-sui's division had captured Linhsien it immediately advanced towards Linshan to meet Chow-tan's division in an attack on Kwangling and Huaitsi in order to cut the enemy's retreat. Sixth Route Commander Chu Chao-liang, leading the 3rd and 8th divisions, with ten airplanes and a number of gunboats proceeded from Chaoching for the Western Expedition and then commenced an advance towards Tehching, Lutu and Tuchen. Ying Teh was captured December 12. Gen. Chi Chi-tang in a press interview stated that now that hostilities on the North River had been brought to an end the enemy on the West River could be easily handled and he expected that the entire Southwestern warfare would be brought to an end before New Year.

A telegram from Hsinyang December 14 reported that the Second Route Army had concentrated there with Hsia Tao-yin's army as vanguard and was advancing towards Hsuchang. Chiang Ting-wen's division left Wushengkwan December 13, participating in the punitive expedition. The "Northwest rebels", following their defeat in Western Honan and Northern Hupeh, retreated to Tungkwan and Pakho. They had suffered such great losses that it was hopeless for them to reestablish themselves. The Government forces would have exterminated them by close pursuit if Tang Seng-chi's rebellion had not taken place. At that time time, divisions under Wan Hsun-tsai, Liu Mo-wun and Wang Chun had made a junction with the Shansi troops to blockade Tungkwan. Yang Fu-chen's army guards took up stations at Kingtzekwan and Fan Shih-sang's division guards took up positions at Pakho while the other Government forces returned to attack Tang Seng-chi. Divisions from Loyang were sent to attack Chengchow December 12.

Tang Seng-chi Becomes Unpopular

It is learned that at the meeting called by Tang Seng-chi at Chengchow December 10, Kung Hao, commander of the 51st division was in favor of taking up a peaceful attitude towards the Central government. That displeased Tang Seng-chi very much and resulted in his being imprisoned immediately after the meeting. It was said by some that he had been shot. The ranking officers of Liu Hsing and Kung Chao's troops were reported to be dissatisfied with Tang Seng-chi and were disinclined to obey his orders.

A telegram from Canton December 14 stated that Chang Fah-kwei's main forces had been hopelessly defeated by the 8th Route Army. They were gathering their remnants at Chingyuan and Parkiang. Li Han-yun, rebel divisional commander, was wounded at Huahsien and died shortly afterwards. Two rebel regiments surrendered to Li Yang-ching's division at Shantung.

Retreat of Rebel Troops Continues

A telegram from Canton December 15 stated that Chang Fah-kwei's remnant troops numbering less than 10,000 had retreated to the hill district of Patpie. For the battle at Huahsien Chang Fah-kwei had expected Yang Teh-chui would come to his rescue but as no news was heard of him for two days his troops then dispersed. Chang at the head of Wu Chi-wai's troops retreated to Sam Hang-sue, while Li Han-yun

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THE CHINESE AIRPLANE SQUABBLE AND SOME OTHER THINGS!

THE SUDDEN suspension and equally sudden resumption on Monday and Tuesday of this week of the Chinese Government airplane mail and passenger service between Shanghai-Nanking and Hankow has not been explained despite the issuance of a statement by Ernest B. Price, chairman of China Airways, Inc., which appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on Thursday, Dec. 19. The public is therefore left to speculate upon the real cause of the temporary suspension and this speculation leads into the field of Chinese politics. A few days prior to the trouble, Sun Fo Minister of Railways, who organized the service and was president of the operating company, a Chinese Government enterprise, resigned, and in his place was appointed Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications. If one cared to pry deeply enough it probably is here that the real seat of the trouble would be discovered, because the contract between the National Government and the American airplane interests has long been the object of newspaper attacks on the part of certain radical interests in China, among them being a certain union of postal employes.

Not being an expert on aviation the writer is not in a position to judge the merits of the dispute, but the statement by Mr. Price the representative of the American aviation interests makes clear the fact that China is paying considerably less for the transport of mail than are other countries, the figures showing that while China is paying G.$2.40 a pound for mail transportation between Shanghai and Hankow, the United States is paying a minimum of G.$3 a pound for much shorter distances. Owing to the newness of aviation in China it is inevitable that the new air-mail service in China should be costly at the beginning, but as Mr. Price explained in his statement there are excellent prospects that the service will not only be placed on a paying basis but that it shortly should be able to pay a handsome profit. According to the figures the amount of mail carried has jumped from 11 pounds the first week, Oct. 21 to 26 to 1,060 pounds for the week of Nov. 25-30. On account of the recent political trouble when there was danger of other means of transportation being interrupted there was a phenomenal jump in the amount of mail carried. Surely sufficient has been accomplished to prove the possibility of air-mail and air-transport in China from the standpoint of ordinary business and of even more importance, from the standpoint of government business. This indicates without much possibility of dispute that the far-sighted Chinese officials who invited the American Curtiss-Wright-Robertson interests to come to China were on the right track. China has been able, at one bound, so to speak, to jump several intermediate means of transportation and place her mail transport on a footing with services in other countries. To put it another way China has, through cooperation with American aviation interests, been able to jump out of the mud and into the air all at one hop. But of course there are those in China, reactionaries as well as radicals and intriguers of various high and low degree, who are opposed to progress. Apparently they rather would see China drag herself along in the mud despite tremendous progress which has been made in adjoining and competing countries, particularly Japan and Soviet Russia.

Mention of Soviet Russia suggests another phase of this question of aviation development in China which should be of deep and lasting interest to every Chinese citizen. For several months China has been engaged in a life and death struggle with Soviet Russia on the North Manchurian frontier. At the beginning of the trouble last summer and for several weeks thereafter the Chinese troops defending the Chinese boundary were able to hold their own against the Red invaders. Man for man, the Chinese border defense troops were as good as the Red Russians. But later on the Chinese troops were badly defeated and driven back in great demoralization not because of the superiority of Soviet man-power, but because of Soviet superiority in military equipment. And Soviet superiority was due primarily to airplanes. What happened was that the Red troops brought up to the front several dozens of modern airplanes manned by experienced aviators and each plane was equipped with machine-guns or modern bombing apparatus. These military airplanes were the cause of the defeat and demoralization of the Chinese army because the Chinese forces simply were not equipped to oppose the Red Russians, hence the fighting from that point on was nothing more than a massacre of Chinese soldiers. The Soviet planes would fly along the Chinese trenches sweeping them with machine-gun fire and then they would fly over the Chinese military encampments, villages, cities and along the railway lines dropping bombs everywhere. Railway lines were cut, houses blown up and burned, military barracks blown to bits. No wonder the Chinese border defense troops were defeated and demoralized. No wonder several thousands of Chinese soldiers and peaceful civilian villagers were massacred.

While there is no direct connection between the Chinese air-mail service and the Chinese military establishment, there is an indirect connection due to the fact that the cooperative arrangement between the Chinese Government and the American airplane interests provides for the creation of aviation schools for the training of Chinese aviators. While Japan and Russia have made great strides in aviation development, China has stood still, a tragic condition when viewed from the situation created by the recent Sino-Russian crisis. Everyone who reads newspapers knows that the world-famous American aviator Lindbergh learned to fly while in the American air-mail service. It has been the American air-mail service which has given the United States hundreds of skilled aviators. It is this service which has given the United States supremacy in the air, a matter of tremendous importance from the standpoint of military defense. The same thing will, or should, happen in China. The present air-mail service, if permitted to develop and expand, including the creation of an aviation school, should provide China with the nucleus for an aviation development that shortly should place China on an equality with her neighbors, Japan and Soviet Russia. But it cannot happen if the Chinese Government permits itself to be swayed and influenced by knockers whose motives are not always clear and and on occasion appear to be influenced by certain foreign interests which do not wish to see China develop. What the Chinese Government should do is take every opponent of the new government aviation service to North Manchuria and show them the ruins of dozens of towns and villages and corpses and graves of thousands of Chinese soldiers and civilians, the results of superior Soviet military equipment in the air!

American Red Cross Report on Soviet Atrocities

Following a preliminary report printed in "The Review" last week under the heading, "Report of American Russian Relief Expedition", Charles J. Leonard of the American Red Cross Committee in Manchuria, gives below further details of the atrocities committed by the Soviet forces along the South Manchuria railway.

In addition to the several hundred Russian refugees at Hailar and Yakishi, we found at Hailar some seven hundred Chinese refugees, who had also been driven from their homes more than two hundred miles north of Hailar on the Argun river. Many of these settlers had been killed also by the Red soldiers, their homes burned and their cattle taken across the Argun into Siberia. These refugees claim that no less than twenty-five Chinese villages along the Argun were destroyed, and that two thousand Chinese refugees were still cut off further north. A telegram received from a distant town in that region the day we left Hailar stated that two hundred or more Chinese had just been killed by the Reds or their agents and that the people, who were unable to come south to the railway were fleeing into the mountains. This was more than a month ago. No other word has been received regarding their fate.

Chinese and Russian refugees leaving a refugee train after its arrival at the Harbin station from the Western line. These refugees were driven from their homes by the Red armies which invaded the border district

At Hailar and Yakishi this committee was able to lend assistance to the Russian and Chinese relief committees which had already been organized and were functioning. From Red Cross funds money was provided for food and clothing for the Russian refugees, and from funds sent for China famine relief through the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention we were able to provide some assistance for the Chinese refugees, who were without proper food, clothing or medical attention and were living in crowded quarters. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hailar was doing its best under trying times, having been bombed several days previously.

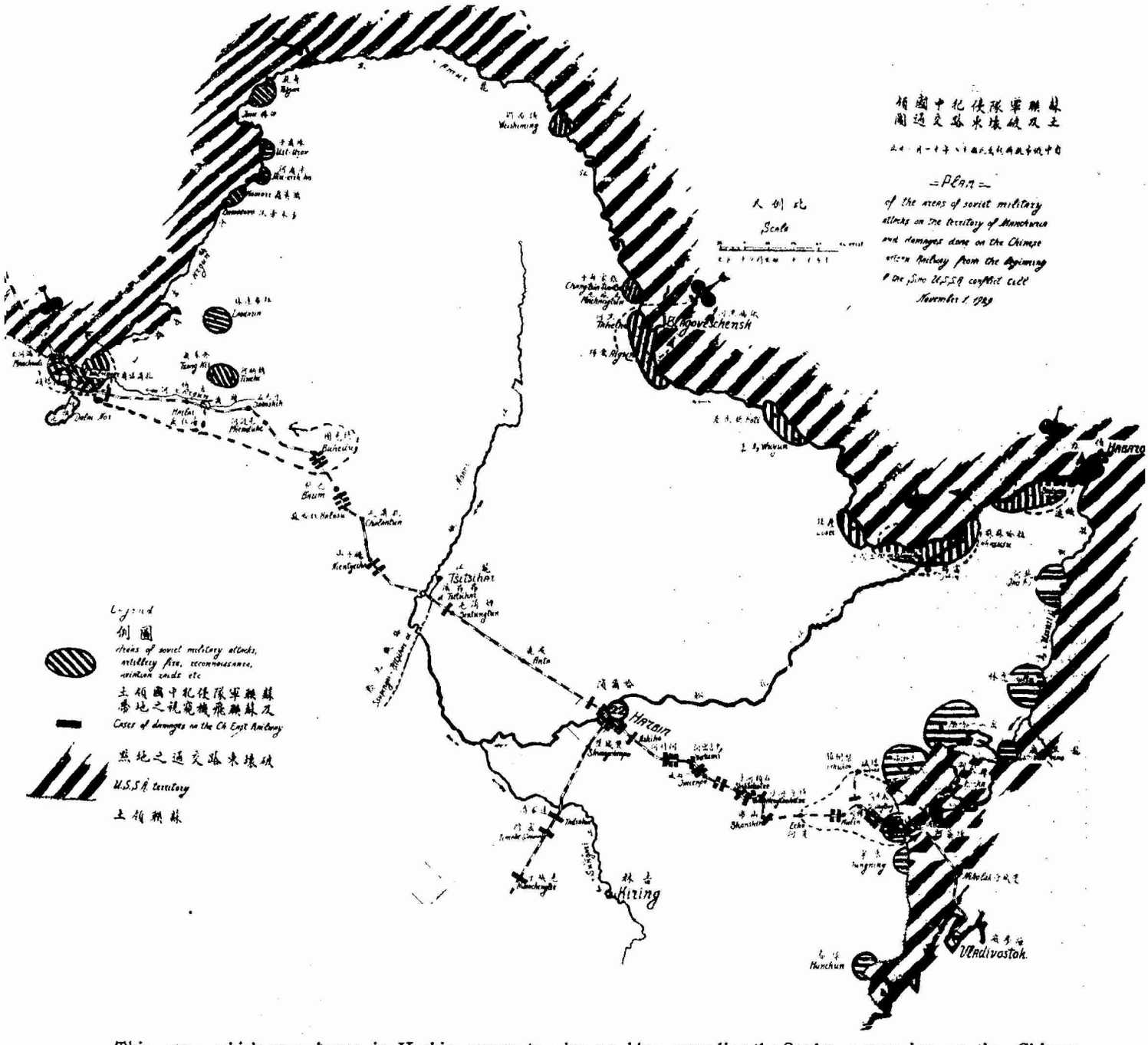
Free Rides for Everybody

When we reached Pohetu few were on the train besides the crew, but there were plenty at the station to get aboard the train. Inside the station was nothing but confusion. It seemed that everybody wanted to use a telephone, send a telegram, find somebody. or say something. A fight was on in the midst of it all between a Chinese military officer, a Russian railway employee and a Russian who had become a Chinese citizen, speaks Chinese like a native and is employed as military official interpreter, though a rascal who served a term of three years for selling counterfeit money. But nobody except these three seemed interested in the fight or gave any attention to it. The people in that railway station had only one idea: that was to get away, and just as soon as possible, before the airplanes arrived and began another raid. No tickets were being sold and none need buy. It was one time when the railway was offering free rides to all who wanted to ride. Several box cars, shattered glass and debris all about reminded us that there had been a rough house the day before. Houses were still burning. Carts, wagons, horses, cattle, camels and people on foot were moving along the road below. When members of our party entered and we explained our purpose and assured the station master that we expected to remain until the morrow, things seemed to calm down slightly. No one could tell us the whereabouts of our car of flour. All were too busy to give us much attention. Our passenger car was detached and put on a siding. It would not do to run now, even if we wanted to. One ring, then two rings, then three, a short blow, and the train was off in a hurry. Few of us were left. Things quieted down quickly. We found our flour; then went to the car to eat something. It was now half past ten. Dr. Deming and I had hardly gotten our lunch spread out when the doctor ran into the car saying in Russian and broken English that the planes were above us. We threw on our over coats. I grabbed my portable typewriter and a large, expensive kodak which had been borrowed. This we had taken apart and were trying to refill with films, but the parts were gathered up and taken along.

People were running for the fields. Three of the railway employees and a driver flew by in a wagon at break-neck speed. My big boots —presented by a friend in Louisiana for hunting, but too good for anything except mission work—would not carry me fast enough: it felt like trying to run as in dreams. The planes were over us, but the wind was blowing from us; yet we went on. Our running was not a circumstance compared with that of Chinese soldiers and others who were there during the raid the day before. The soldiers might not be able to fight so well, but they could run, at least those who had not already fled. Rifle shots could be heard in all directions. We observed that soldiers all about were firing at the planes.

The man wearing the emblem of the American Red Cross is pointing at an unexploded airplane bomb which fell within twenty feet of the train carrying the American Red Cross Commission which was sent to the Western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of extending relief to Chinese and Russian refugees.

SOVIET AGGRESSION ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER



This map which was drawn in Harbin, serves to give an idea regarding the Soviet aggression on the Chinese North Manchurian frontier. The heavily shaded portion is Russian territory while the white portion of the map is North Manchuria, including most of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces. The shaded spots inside the border indicate areas which have been raided and occupied by Red troops, while cities and towns which have been bombed by Red airplanes are also indicated. The chief objectives of Red air-bombing activities have been on the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway where the towns of Manchouli, Chalainor, Hailar and Pohudu have been bombed and largely demolished. The Red air-raiders have also invaded Chinese territory on the Chinese side of the line opposite the Russian town of Blagovestschensk, at the mouth of the Sungari and at Suifenho or Prognictnaya which is north and west of Vladivostok.

The places on the Chinese Eastern Railway where so-called Red "terrorists" have blown up trains, dynamited bridges or cut the tracks causing wrecks, are also indicated by the short black lines along the railway. The Chinese allege that Red activities on the Sino-Siberian frontier and behind the lines along the railway have caused losses of Chinese property approximating $100,000,000 in Chinese territory. The area of the North Manchurian territory shown on this map is about 400,000 square miles or about the area of Texas and California combined. The so-called Barga District of Heilungkiang province, the chief objective of Soviet territorial aggression, occupies the western portion of Heilungkiang province and consists of a territory of 76,000 square miles or considerably larger than the state of Illinois. As indicated elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, Red officered and munitioned Mongols are now practically in control of the Barga District leading to the belief, as expressed in telegrams from Harbin and Mukden, that the Soviet Government has in contemplation the declaration of an "autonomous" Mongolian state, carved out of Chinese territory and the eventual amalgamation of the territory with Outer Mongolia which has already been controlled from Moscow for several years.

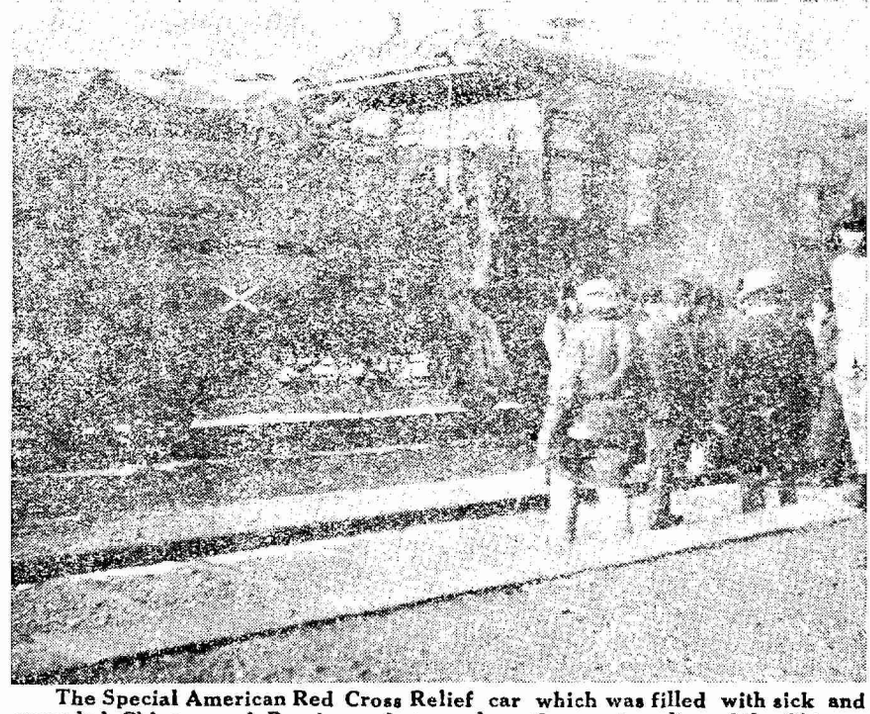
Then there were explosions. They were not strong enough for bombs. We looked up and saw puffs of white smoke, aircraft bombs fired by Chinese at the planes. These had, however, burst some distance below the planes. The latter knew the range of the Chinese guns, so kept high up. One just could discern the stars on the wings, marks which many Chinese give as evidence that they are planes of the Sunrise Kingdom.

The Airplane Menace

The four airplanes followed the course of the railway downward (eastward) and we feared they were going after the train, which had left only twenty minutes before for Harbin, but, to our relief, three turned back and later the fourth returned. They followed up the wind, to be steady for dropping bombs. Presently these began to fall, some just beyond the railway track, which was two or three hundred yards away. This did not seem far enough, so we moved farther. As it happened we stopped in a clump of weeds where a few weeks ago an old Russian hunter hid his rifle when he and I came back from a day's deer hunt up the valley following a beautiful snow. His good rifle had been taken away from him and he kept the old one hidden here. But now both hunter and rifle had gone.

The planes made six or seven rounds, dropping three or four bombs each time. Some were aimed at the bridge just below the station, others struck near the railway station. Some were meant for the engine round house and work shops, the military powder magazine and barracks. They seemed to fall at these places, but on our return to the car, when these planes had left westward up the railway line and over the mountains, little damage had been done. More planes were expected, for fifteen came the day before. Our car was at the east end of the yards, and near the small bridge which was one target, but not far from the valley up which we could run for safety. So as we had been up all night and had eaten almost nothing, and it was then nearing noon, we returned to our lunch. We were anxious, too, to see whether anything had been stolen. The conductor had come into the car just before we reached the station and informed us that the soldiers were looting everybody and everything. Dr. Deming had thought to bring a small American flag. This was up on one side of the car. An improvised Red Croes flag was quickly made of a handkerchief and a red copy pencil. We had feared looting soldiers more than airplanes, and yet went off without locking either door of the car. Some soldiers had remained at their posts, this greatly to their credit. Our things were untouched.

No sooner had we removed our heavy fur overcoats, taken the Kodak apart again, and started eating when the hum of planes was faintly heard again. We grabbed coats, typewriter and kodak parts and were away again. This time the planes were right over us, and before we hardly knew it thay had turned and were in position to begin dropping bombs. One member of the party called: "Don't run so fast," when the hideous, whizzing noise of a bomb was heard right at us. There was a moment's pause and then a terrific explosion. Then the whizz of another bomb was heard and we dropped on our faces. Two more fell and exploded. Then they began exploding around back of the hill, near the station The first four had fallen beyond the railway embankment just beyond us.



The Special American Red Cross Relief car which was filled with sick and wounded Chinese and Russian refugees along the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway

Two children who were picked up by us at Yalu, a station twenty miles down the line, had run and walked all this way, while their widowed mother had fled to the mountains. We have taken this boy and girl to our home until the mother can be found, or she find them.

Bomb Blows Up Railway Station

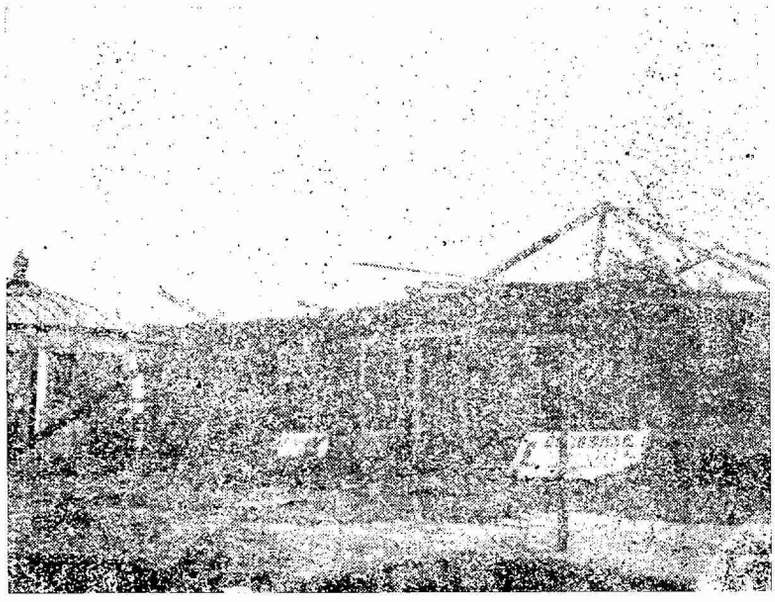
It was a dejected, disgusted crowd that gathered in the railway station after the ball was over. The big double windows were all blown to pieces. Glass was scattered everywhere. A bomb had dropped on top of the building, blowing in the ceiling and scattering plastering here and there. I stepped outside to take a picture of the dilapidated railway station: then stepped over the edge of the railway tracks to snap a Chinese building that was in flames. Just down below me was a Chinese soldier shooting his rifle at a half dozen chickens which had not yet been captured. Three soldiers were guarding two loaded cars the contents of which Chinese merchants, and fleeting refugees would probably recognize.

Dilapidation and Disaster

Numerous cars had their ends or sides blown out. Others were smashed into smithereens. One bomb struck a steel rail and blew a section of it out of existence. A Russian store house with a small room adjoining, where a few weeks ago a Chinese evangelist and I spent the night, was blown into kindling wood, which the soldiers were using for fuel. Only part of the front wall and the big Russian picture-sign of loaves, sausages and fish remained. A store building struck the day before was still burning and the fire was spreading. Fires could be seen in other parts of the town. The railway machine shops and railway hospital had been destroyed. A driver tried to hasten his four camels when the planes appeared but they were too truly children of the East, and refused to hurry. He fled, leaving them on the road near the bridge. One of the shells which fell so near us, but on the other side of the railway embankment, knocked two of these big animals flat, the concussion killing them immediately and cutting holes in their bodies. A third was badly mangled but still living. The fourth had one, front leg blown into shreds. As we approached to take a picture it gave a pathetic cry and lay down, probably never to rise, for its leg was bleeding profusely. I shall never forget

Chinese and Russian shops which were set on fire at Pokutu as the result of Soviet bombing

the mangled condition of those camels, for they received the impact of one of the four shells, any one of which having fall on our side of the trestle might have worked havoc with us. Those who were in the Great War are familiar with such devastation, but this war we are having here is a war without a declaration of war, a war under the Kellogg Pact,



Remains of the city bakery in the town of Pokutu. Practically all buildings of any consequence were destroyed by Soviet bombs.

one that is just as severe in some respects and one that is bringing great distress to thousands and great financial loss to hundreds of thousands. Yet the world seems to disregard it.

Red Cross Does Noble Work

When the train came in in the evening it was empty, but soon filled with passengers anxious to get on. Our special car was attached, but they would not take time to put on our freight car of flour and clothing. It was in the midst of a lot of blown up cars on a siding and would have been hard to extricate. The station master promised to send it on that night. When our train reached Yalu, the next station, it was set aside so the engine could go back to assist in evacuation of the military and removal of all cars from Pohetu. Our car of flour was then lost in the shuffle. We telephoned and telegraphed from numerous places day and night, but did not locate it until just before reaching Harbin. It was finally forwarded to Anta for the refugees there. On our next trip to Pohetu and other places west a week hence other flour, bread and supplies will be carried forward. We will have two special cars for this work, one for representatives of the Chinese churches of the city, who will take quantities of bread, cereals and clothing for Chinese who have not been able to leave. Another doctor and medical supplies will be taken on the Red Cross Car, and we shall conduct rescue work much as on the trip now being reported. We are told that bread is selling for a Chinese dollar a pound at some places along the line west.

The American Red Cross did a noble work in sending that $2,000 for the relief of these people. It was sent specifically for sufferers of the Three Rivers District, for when the appeal was made only that part of north Manchuria was effected, but now thousands of other regions are in great need. Twenty large sacks of flour, several sacks of bread, clothing, tea, sugar and a few hundred dollars were left at Pohetu for the refugees at that place and others who were coming through. A committee was organized to handle this relief and report to the Harbin committee on their work. At Yalu, Chalantun, Tsitsihar (Anganghi), and Anta committees were also formed to handle the distribution of supplies furnished and to purchase other supplies as far as the money will go. At Anta houses were rented to accommodate three hundred or more Russian refugees.

Between five and six thousand Russian refugees are now traveling over the Great Hingan mountains from the north end of Heilungkiang Province toward the capital, Heilungkiang city. They have their cattle with them, and, it is hoped, will be able to get through without being robbed, looted or freezing to death. The old people and children in such groups are dying from cold; also many while traveling on the refugee trains. There are not enough passenger cars to carry them all. A heavy fall of snow along the railway is making travel hard for those who are coming on foot. Provision is being made for these people to come on to Harbin and other towns but clothing, food and shelter must be provided for them. It is earnestly hoped that the American Red Cross will find it possible to make substantial provision for the unusual, urgent need of these people whose suffering is in no way a fault of theirs.

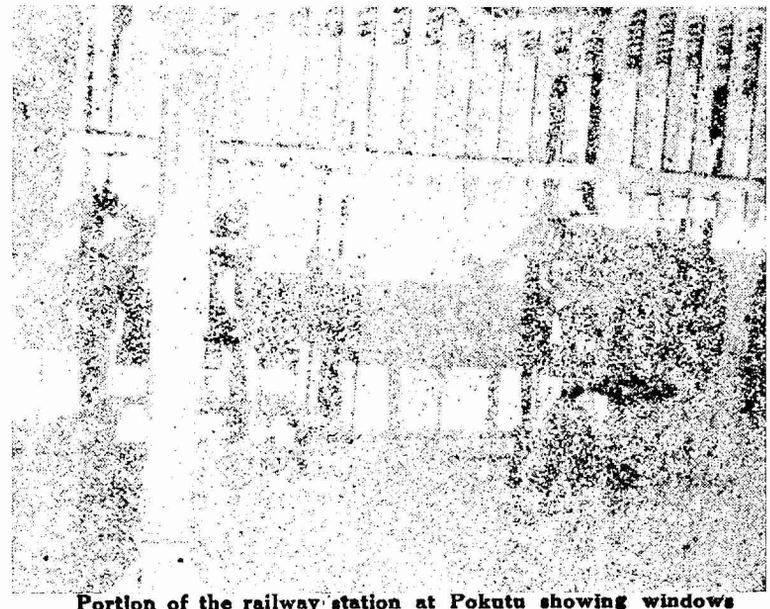
The Blessings of Liberty, Protection and Peace

There are no more peace-loving folk in all the world than the Chinese, and those of us who have lived among them for years have come to love, admire and respect them. I mean the people of China—the farmers, the merchants and the educated. But the officials as a rule and many of the soldiers are a curse to the country. To become a soldier has always been looked upon as a step downward in this country. The best young men will not enter the army, so it is the riff-raff and the poor; the former for loot or any other gain, the latter for money. Many who have been enlisted in recent months are mere lads, poor from famine and war, too young many of them and hardly large enough to carry a gun. When a town is raided they expect the reds to come in almost immediately and carry away everything, for it has been reported they have done so at other places. "Then why we do not take it ourselves?" the Chinese soldier reasons. It is claimed that here at Pokutu officers actually directed the looting of the town and then saw that it was divided up with "equity and justice." The wagon loads of goods which we saw being hurried into the mountains as we entered Puhetu on the morning following the first raid were, we were told, goods which had been taken from the Chinese stores, from homes and fleeing refugees. These had to pass through the town. "On our car as we entered Harbin was a Chinese merchant friend whose store was robbed of everything, he said, and then on the road while fleeing his money was taken from him and he would have had to travel in a box car with other refugees had he not asked to ride with his American friend. Even his foreign bicycles, he said, were taken apart and prepared for shipment somewhere.

People who live in America and other countries of peace and security in the west can never appreciate the privileges of liberty, protection and peace until they have dwelt among these unfortunate people as we have for these twenty years.

CHARLES A. LEONARD.

Harbin, Manchuria, December 5, 1929.



Portion of the railway station at Pokutu showing windows which were shattered by the force of exploding Soviet airplane bombs. More than 200 Soviet bombs were dropped in this city on one day by Soviet bombing planes.

Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria

This is the second installment of incidents recorded by the Harbin newspapers showing the acts of spoliation perpetrated by the Soviet forces in Chinese territory. The first was published December 7.

Aug. 15.—A Soviet aeroplane reconnoitered the area towards So-chien-tsu in the district of Hsinan.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

A store of arms hidden by some secret organization was discovered on the left bank of the Sungari close to the ship building wharf at Harbin. The following were found; 1 machine gun, 10 rifles, several automatic pistols, a large number of bombs and a quantity of explosives. According to the Ko-chi-hse-pao, this organization purposed to blow up the bridge over the Sungari.—(*Angasta, 16-VIII*)

Aug. 16.—At 5 a.m. Vladivostok gave notice that all telegraph and telephone communication had been stopped between it and Manchuli. Early in the morning a reconnoitering party of Reds appeared to the south of Pogranitchnaya, and after having been repulsed recrossed the border carrying away their wounded.

Between 4 and 6 p.m. Soviet artillery opened fire on the C. E. R. railway track some 27 klm. from Manchuli station.

A Soviet mounted force advanced toward the Chalainor mines and were engaged by the Chinese guards. Shortly afterwards they returned to their base carrying their wounded with them.—(*Kung Pao, No. 801*)

A strong Soviet force (about 900 mounted and 500 foot, supported by field artillery and machine guns) crossed the border and advanced towards the town of Tun-yin. —(*Zaria No. 233*)

Soviet troops occupied the town of Mi-chan (to the NW of Hanka)—(*Kung Pao, No. 806/8*)

Aug. 17.—Close on midnight a bomb was thrown into the cab of the locomotive of a train going South. The driver was killed, the fireman being mortally and his assistant seriously wounded.

The fight in the region of Tun-yin is still proceeding. The Reds bombarded the town and positions occupied by our troops.—(*Zaria, No. 233*)

Aug. 18.—Telegraph and telephone communication on the sector Kaolintsu-Sarahetsu temporarily suspended owing to the line being damaged.

Train N 26 at a point some 1125 klm. from Manchuli ran into a speeler placed by some miscreant across the line.

Soviet troops that had been pillaging to the north of Pogranitchnaya in the Mi-hsiang district, pressed by the Chinese were obliged to fall back and retreat into U.S.S.R. territory.

The town of Tun-yin attacked by a large force early in the morning after having been sacked and pillaged, was evacuated by Soviet troops towards evening. The Reds still occupy the Wu-hsiao-hsiang district.—(*Kung Pao, August 19*)

Towards evening the Reds after having crossed the border engaged our troops in the vicinity of Manchuli city.—(*Zaria, No. 233*)

Aug. 19.—Just prior to the passing of the train No.20 unknown miscreants drove a large spike into the rail joint at a point 1089 klm. from Manchuli station.

Unknown young Russian vagabonds armed with revolvers seized and made prisoner of the railway flagman at klm. post 472. After train No. 4 passed he was set free.

At the same time the track at klm post 473 was damaged by other miscreants, 5 bolts and 14 spikes having been drawn. Only thanks to lucky chance did trains Nos. 3 and 84 pass the spot in safety, one bolt in place holding the rail fast. Apparently with purpose of effecting the above a Chinese railway guard was found shot dead at his post, (klm. 474) his instruments and tools having been taken from him.

Shortly before midnight other miscreants fired a mine at a point close to klm. 1430, when train No. 3 was making the journey from st. Silinho to Taipinling. An induction coil placed at a distance of 800 metres was used to cause the explosion, which took place just under the tender of the pilot engine, both locomotives being badly damaged.

One driver was seriously injured. whilst the other driver, two assistants and fireman got off with but slight injuries. Luckily all the passengers escaped scott free.

The reds commenced a bombardment of our positions in the vicinity of Manchuli.—(*Kung Pao, No. 807*)

Soviet forces have occupied three towns on the Sungari, Chao Hsing-cheng, San Tien-fang and Hu Chin-chen in the region known as Chao-chang situated in the Tsitsikar province.—(*Zaria, 20-VIII*)

A brisk skirmish has been carried out throughout the day at Chalainor.—(*Zaria, No. 233*)

Aug. 20.—A Soviet gunboat seized a boat with Chinese mail at Fugdin on the Sungari. Both mail and postman have been carried off.

Latterly many Chinese bodies, showing signs of rifle wounds, have been seen floating downstream here. These have been proved to be the bodies of Chinese peasants, that after having been foully subjected to outrage had finally been cast into the river.

A band of Red troops about 200 in number. have appeared in the district of Mishan. Another band in the Ku-lin-wan district attacked the town of Li-shu-chen but was beaten off.—(*Zaria, No 233*)

Aug. 21.—Four Soviet gunboats, close to Wu-yun-hsiang, opened fire on their *own shore*, as many as 100 shots having been counted.

At Manchuli a Soviet armoured train moved close in to our positions. About 300 infantry disembarked who opened fire against our troops.

Soviet artillery has moved to new emplacements on Chinese territory. from which they shell our trenches.—(*Kung Pao, No. 806*)

Aug. 22.—A motor trolley running from st. Shienshi to Hailin was derailed and wrecked at a point 1247 klm. from Manchuli. The motorman and a labourer were seriously hurt.

Since the initiation of the Sino-Soviet Conflict Red gunboats have seized five Chinese Commercial steamers.

Movement of Soviet troops is reported to have been observed in Outer Mongolia.—(*Kung Pao, No. 809*)

Aug. 27.—Red troops after crossing the Argun pillaged the post of Nyahsian (on the lower reaches of the Amur). Many inhabitants have been wounded.—(*Kung Pao, No 814*)

Aug. 28.—400 klm. from Manchuli the railway track was found to be damaged. One bolt had been loosed, whilst six spikes had been drawn.

Soviet troops occupied the town of Wang-chang-chu (Kirin province to the north of Yang-chi). The Reds liberated prisoners from jail, burnt down the buildings and looted the town. Losses incurred by inhabitants are very heavy.—(*Kung Pao, No. 815*)

Aug. 29.—Train No. 3 some 1442 klm, from Manchuli was fired at by unknown persons.

Two Russians armed with rifles attack a track guard at a spot 1441 klm. from Manchuli and attempted to take his tools. The military guard opened fire, but the miscreants disappeared in the darkness, leaving a box on the spot containing two sapper shovels of military design. A canvas cover for same marked Gracheff. a bayonet in its sheath and two bags, one of which contained 21 kilos of guncotton and the other (marked Gospish Trust 70 Rye Vladivostok) 312 metres of unused wire.

Owing to the track being purposely damaged a freight-passenger train on the branch line Sochintsu-Mulin was derailed at post 19: eight cars (of which 4 passenger) rolled down the embankment. 3 persons were killed, 1 man seriously and several others slightly wounded.—(*Kung Pao, No. 813*)

Aug. 30—The town of Tun-yin has been retaken by the Chinese. The town had been looted, the inhabitants having suffered great losses. (*Kung Pao, No. 815*)

A band of Soviet soldiers supported by armed Koreans and Chinese attacked the town of Hei-cha-chi, some 70 li from Ching-shang.(*Kung Pao, No. 824*)

The Harbin police succeeded in unearthing the place wherein a Soviet paper devoted to agitation and propaganda, that had appeared after the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and China, was being printed in secret. In all, the "*Harbin Pravda*" had published 6 editions. The sheet was printed at Shepotinoffskv's press on premises wherein the "Harbin *Observer*" and "*Angasta*" bulletins edited by an Englishman by the name of Hayion Fleet, were likewise printed. —(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

(To be Continued)

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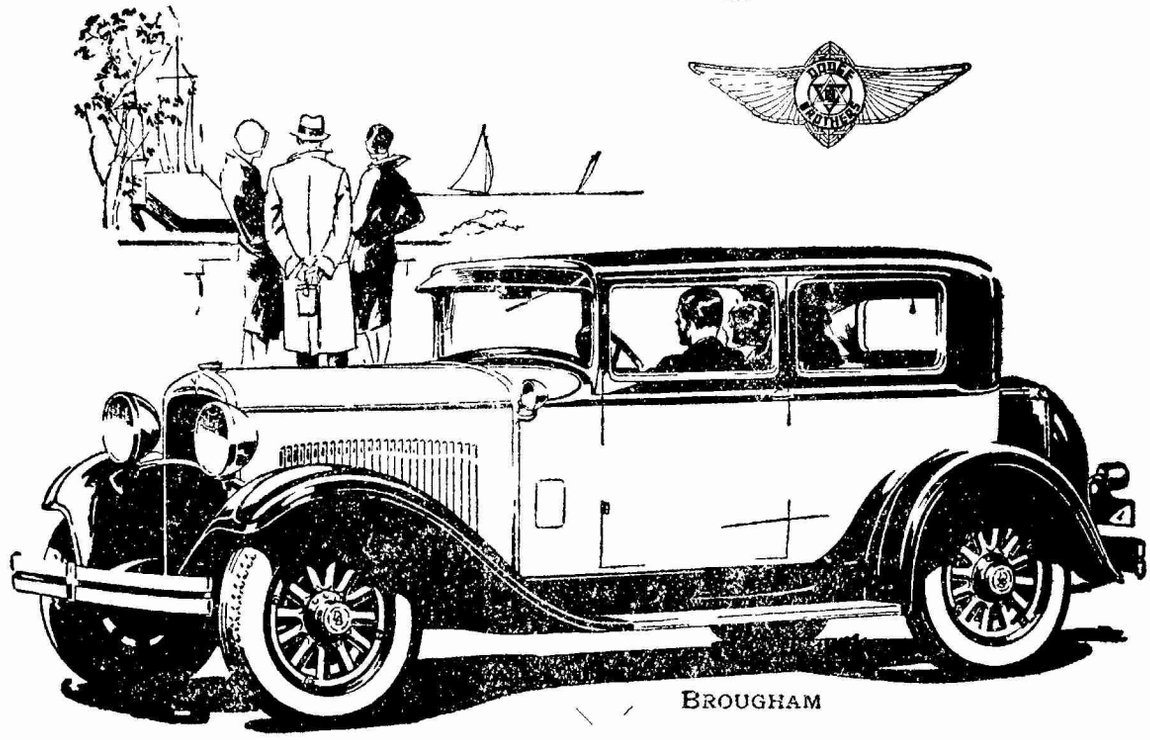
added to a good name



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XD-207

51-123

President Chiang's Prosperity Program

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟憲彝

When one read recently of President Hoover's Prosperity Program it occurred to one to ask: "What is the prosperity program of our President Chiang Kai-shek?" Having led the revolutionary army from Canton, the extreme south of China, up to Peking (now Peiping), the old site of the capital of the Chinese dynasties, and having subdued so many rebels during a short period of two years, and having completed the first part of the revolutionary work, President Chiang certainly must have some definite programe in mind for bringing about prosperity to the newly constructed China.

Political Reform

It is now learned that President Chiang has drafted a memorandum to be shortly submitted to the National Government for official approval. In his long memorandum, President Chiang would propose the introduction of important reform measures in the Government. It is understood that it is divided into ten parts and the cause for President Chiang's desire is to eliminate certain undesirable features of the present government. He strongly opposes the practice of important leaders in the Central Government holding numerous concurrent positions in the various Government offices as well as in the provincial governments. He will also submit to the authorities a clear-cut definition of the work and duties of the various ministries. In the Weekly Memorial Service, in urging political reforms, President Chiang has the following to say:

"Our victory over the Kouminchun rebels would be meaningless and thousands of the revolutionary martyrs who fell during the recent campaign would have made the supreme sacrifice in vain if we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity to achieve a monumental constructive work for the country and the people. It now devolves upon us to commence and carry through the program of political reforms. As leaders of the Government and Party, it is for us to set an example to all subordinate Government officials. That is the political phase of President Chiang's prosperity program. We hope after the political reform, all the chairmen for the provincial governments will be civil officials but not military generals, and all the military leaders of the nation will be used for the defense of the nation."

The Unemployment Problem

Being an ardent follower of our late Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and having pledged himself to work for the betterment of the laboring classes, President Chiang is certainly worrying and sympathizing with the miserable conditions of the Chinese laborers and thousands of Chinese unemployed. During the past two years of his Administration, he was forced to spend most of his time and energy in upholding the dignity of the Central Government in struggling for the centralization of the authorities, rather than devoting himself to the reconstruction of a new China.

As the statistics on the Chinese unemployed are not yet available we have no means of knowing their exact number. But it is generally the case that about 70% of the population is the laboring class, and we believe China is no exception to this rule. That is, China will have 305,266,467 laborers, assuming that the Chinese population is about 436,094,935. A Japanese investigator says that about 20% of the Chinese population is of the farming class, that is, there are about 87,218,990 farmers in China; and about 8% of the Chinese population are the hard-working laborers, that is, about 34,887,596 laborers in China. According to an investigation made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, about .02% of the Chinese population are machine-laborers, and about 1.5% are hand-craft laborers. But now, it is the 18th Year of the Republic, and the mechanical development in China must have been tremendous, so we doubled the number, that is, assuming that .04% of the Chinese population are machine-laborers, that is, about 1,744,379,810 machine-laborers; and 3% of the Chinese population are hand-craft laborers, that is about 13,082,848 laborers. That is to say, the total number of the Chinese laborers, including all classes, is about 136,933,813. But China should have about 305,266,467 laborers. That is, about 168,332,654 are unemployed! China has probably the largest number of unemployed in the world. President Chiang is certainly worried by this, and how to solve this problem constitutes one of the items in his Prosperity Program!

As a tentative suggestion, we propose that President Chiang should call the same kind of conference, as was called by President Hoover, of all the financiers, industrialists, business leaders, bankers, etc, of the nation, to discuss how to "iron out the unemployed and stabilize business and industrial conditions". It is now time for the Chinese officials and the people to sit together in series of "heart to heart talks" in putting across a "Prosperity or Constructive Program." It is an undeniable fact that old Cathay is roadless! There are now in operation in China only about 27,000 li of roap adaptable to motor traffic, (a li is about 1/3 of English mile) and there are about 7,000 miles of railways. So, President Chiang's Programme may be for a nation-wide system of high-speed express motor ways to assist in stabilizing employment in China. All the provincial authorities should be asked to co-operate in putting this Prosperity or Constructive Program into effect by starting the energetic yet prudent pursuit of public works by different provinces and special municipalities. Such new enterprises will not only open a new field for the unemployed and disbanded soldiers but will also prove a wonderful development of the means of communication and transportation in China.

Industrial Development

At the same conference, the problems of improving and developing the Chinese domestic industries and opening up China's natural resources may be discussed. China must take vigorous steps in these directions otherwise she has no way of improving the economic condition of her people.

In offering this humble suggestion, we are of the opinion that the insufficiency of capital is not so much of a handicap as is the lack of encouragement from the Government and the absence of leadership. Indeed, it is true that the Chinese are short-sighted, having in view only the interest of the present but not the future, and are only willing to put their money into foreign banks at a low interest rates rather than investing it in industry. But we believe as soon as the Government begins to give encouragement, protection, etc., more people will draw out their funds in order to start some new business. It is to be frankly admitted that the Government, judging from the financial conditions, is not in a position to start all the new enterprises, and it is our opinion that some of the enterprises, such as water works, tram service, motor roads, the opening up of mines, etc. should be left in the hand of some business leaders, but under regulation, Developments of the domestic industries means the bringing about of a new prosperity to the nation.

Health of Chinese Masses

No nation can claim prosperity if the health of her citizens is not up to a certain standard. It is safe to say that the Chinese race is the weakest of the surviving peoples on the face of the earth. Mortality figures stand highest among the civilized nations; personal and public hygiene is most deplorably neglected; athletics and sports are unprovided for; and lastly, a bookworm's sickly philosophy prevails in the minds of the intelligent. All these are grave problems, which if we can not effectively remedy, are sure to bring racial extinction.

At present there is no law regulating Chinese marriages. At present there is no law enforcing that persons intending to marry must first pass an examination. At present, Chinese women, cherishing the western doctrine of "economic independence" from their husbands, usually take up some daily work in offices, leaving their children to nurses, who are only country folks knowing nothing of nursing children. One can easily imagine how dangerous this is to the future generation.

In foreign countries there are always public nursing houses where mothers who are unable to take care of their children, owing to their daily work, may place their children. That is, so long as the Chinese mothers can only produce weak and sickly children, and so long as the children are not well cared for and so long as personal and public hygiene is not improved, and more Chinese die of disease and sickness the very essence of the nation's wealth is destroyed and no prosperity can be acheived. The Government should encourage the production of citizens but the Government should encourage the production of strong and healthy citizens. Therefore, to improve the public and personal hygiene of the Chinese masses is to bring about prosperity to the nation.

Education of Chinese Masses

Another item in President Chiang's Prosperity Program is the education of the Chinese masses. It is not necessary for us to call the attention of our President to the fact that only about 3% of the Chinese population is are able to read and write, and 97% are unable to read and write even their own names. Certainly, this is a terrible state of affairs under a democratic form of government! At present, we see slogans on every corner of the walls but whether the masses of Chinese can read and understand them is a matter of doubt. At present compulsory education is not yet adopted; the system of education for adults has not yet come into existence. So long as the masses are uneducated, it is useless to talk

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about local self-government. So, to generalize education is to bring about prosperity to the nation.

National Defense

Being a President of the Chinese Republic and concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, Navy and Aviation, President Chiang is also thinking about the adequate defense of the nation.

Indeed, one need not go into details before one can see the extent of the weakness and dangers the nation is in. China's five thousands miles of sea-coast are defended, (in theory) by an entirely obsolete fleet of a little over forty thousand tons, which in any other country would have long been converted into waste steel. Her nearest neighbor whose fleets are within reach in two days' time has a tonnage of a million! Her sailors have as bad a reputation of corruption as her neighbor's sailors for valors and discipline. For all practical purposes her ports and "naval bases" can be considered as unfortified, as any up-to-date cannon is able to destroy the fortifications from a convenient distance. She has no submarines at all; this most important means of defense against superior fleets is entirely unprovided for.

On land China is just as awkward as on water. In the air, China has about two or three hundred aircraft that actually can fly, as compared with other country's thousands. China is still very much behind the times in both civil aviation and its employment as a means of defense. It is safe to say that the Chinese air would be practically defenseless in case of attacks from any of the major powers. Thus, if China should find herself invaded by any of the major powers, she would be entirely helpless. So, to adopt compulsory military service, to appropriate some definite portion of the national revenue for the reorganization and construction of the Chinese armies, navies, military aviation and arsenals, and thus provide for the national defence is to bring about prosperity to the nation.

Unlike President Hoover's Prosperity Programme, which is a short one, President Chiang's Prosperity or Constructive Program is a long one. To call for political reforms, to call for a conference for discussion of developing the Chinese domestic industries, to solve the unemployment problem, to spread education among the masses, and to adopt compulsory military service for national defence, are only a few of the items in President Chiang's Prosperity Program.

Nanking, December 12, 1929.

Soviets Award Huge Engineering Contract to Chicago Concern

The Soviet Government has awarded to a Chicago concern, the MacDonald Engineering Co. a $110,000,000 contract for the construction of a chain of huge cement plants, grain elevators, flour mills, and miscellaneous industrial enterprises throughout the Soviet Union. The government will supply the capital, material, and labor, while the designs of the plans will be made and the work directed and supervised by a staff of 45 American engineers and steel construction experts. This will be the largest force of American engineers ever to enter Russia. The contract is one of the most important awarded by the Soviet government since Col. Hugh L. Cooper, of New York, secured a contract for the supervision and erection of a great one hundred million dollar hydro-electric plant on the Dnieper river. Several million dollars worth of American machinery will be used in the construction and equipment of the plants to be erected by the firm. The contract calls for the erection of four immense cement plants of the most modern design, which will increase the present yearly Russian output of 15,000,000 barrels to 21, 000,000 barrels. One plant will be located at Kertch on the Black sea, where Gen. Wrangel's anti-revolutionary troops were driven out of Russia by a Red army. Another will be at Spartak, 75 miles from Moscow; a third at Kashira, 130 miles from Moscow, and the fourth east of the Ural mountains.

Contributes to Famine Despite Adverse Red Cross Report

That Americans who are well versed with the situation in China have no confidence in the report recently submitted by the American Red Cross Commission on the famine conditions in China is indicated by a letter addressed recently to Dr. C, T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, by Walter F. Hayward of Albany, N. Y. Enclosed in his letter Mr. Hayward sent a check as his contribution towards the Famine Relief Fund, stating that he preferred to send it directly instead of contributing through the Federal Council of Churches of America. In the course of his letter Mr. Hayward said: "The recent decision of the American Red Cross not to help those suffering from famine in China moves me to address you. I kept a Shame Day when I heard of it, and my protest is a small check herewith."

More of China's Railway Program

BY SUN FO
(*Minister of Railways*)

(*Reprinted from The Shanghai Times for Sunday, Dec. 15*)

The Ministry of Railways celebrated its first anniversary on November 1, 1929. In reviewing what little we have been able to accomplish during the year in spite of the still unsettled conditions in many parts of the country, we realize that it is but a drop in the bucket when compared with what is yet to be done; but, at the same time, we feel reassured in the inherent soundness of the Chinese Government Railways, and hopeful to carry out the following programme of rehabilitating the existing railways and constructing additional railways. They constitute a part of the National Government's agenda for the six years of political tutelage.

Rehabilitation Programme

When the Ministry took up the administration of the Government railways, most of the lines had greatly deteriorated in repair. In some cases the average speed of the trains has been less than 20 miles per hour. Work of rehabilitating such lines is being pushed forward with the object of assuring a minimum average speed of 30 miles per hour in the near future, required by the present traffic conditions.

With respect to the five existing trunk-lines, Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Liaoning and the Lung-Hai, plans are being made to recondition the rails, bridges, rolling stock, etc., to the end that the Government standard of Cooper's E.50 loading may be generally enforced, thereby greatly increasing their traffic capacities. It is with this object in view that our engineers recently concluded a thorough inspection of all the bridges on the Peiping-Hankow Line, and our advisor, J. A. L. Waddel, personally inspected those on Kiaochow-Tsinan and Tientsin-Pukow lines. Another advisor, J. J. Mantell, has just finished inspection of all the principal lines. His very able reports are now being carefully studied. All reports indicate that our railways were built on a good foundation. With proper rehabilitation, they will easily recover their excellent earning records as shown clearly by part statistics.

Completion Of Lines

By the decision of the government the unfinished sections of the Canton-Hankow and Lung-Hai lines are to be completed not later than 1932 and 1934 respectively. Work is already in progress on both lines with H. H. Ling as construction director for the Lung-Hai, and H. S. Chuck for Canton-Hankow. Their total cost of construction, estimated to be about $165,000,000, will be covered by appropriations from the Boxer Indemnities returned by Russia and Great Britain. The Engineers-in-Chief have foreseen no difficulty in completing these lines within the said time limits. By the year 1934, therefore, China will be served by at least one horizontal and one vertical trunk railway line, each virtually trans-continental in scope.

Shops and Bridge Factory

The different railway repair shops of the country have also undergone deterioration on account of chronic lack of funds. First of all, they are to be thoroughly rehabilitated in order efficiently to meet the requirements of their respective lines. The next step will be to establish a central car shop and a central repair shop to take care of such repair and construction work as is too impracticable or too uneconomical to be undertaken by each line separately. At the same time, standardization of engineering usages will be systematically enforced in different lines which were built by engineers of different nationalities according to the standard of their respective countries. As to whether or not a locomotive shop is to be built in the near future, it will require further expert investigation before a final course of action is decided upon. A bridge factory, however, has already been planned to be put up in Hankow to supply bridges of government standard strength for replacement purposes on the old lines and also for use on the new lines.

Surveying And Construction

Early this year the Central Political Council adopted the following railway construction programme consisting of four groups of lines arranged in the order of their construction:

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

Group 1

	Miles
Shaochow-Chuchow Section, Canton-Hankow Line	270
Tungkwan-Lanchow Section, Lung-Hai Line	657
Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang Line	138

Group 2

Nanking-Changsha Line	615
Changsha-Yunnan Line	1100
Paoching-Chinchow Line	751
Tatung-Puchow Line	534

Group 3

Paotou-Ninghsia Line	344
Chengtu-Chungking Line	324
Taokow-Tsinan Line	182
Shaochow-Nanchang Line	434
Foochow-Nanchang Line	523

Group 4

Nanking-Canton Line	1485
Canton-Yunnan Line	1313
Chungkiang-Liuchow Line	737

Moreover, the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees in their last joint session, in addition to ordering the completion of the first two lines on the above programme, before the year 1934, urged the completion of another line, the Sin-Lung-Sui, by the year 1937 to extend from Suiyuan, the western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Line through Lanchow, Kansu to Tihwa, the capital of Sinkiang. With the exception of Changsha-Yunnan, Paoching-Chin-chow, Foochow-Nanchang, Nanking-Canton, Canton-Yunnan and Chungkiang-Liuchow Lines, the remaining eight lines have all been surveyed before.

We have sent out four engineering parties to survey the lines mentioned, two of which are still in the field—one along the Changsha-Yunnan Line and the other along the Canton-Yunnan. In addition, we have one field party conducting economic investigation in the provinces of Kweichow, Yunnan and Kwangsi, and another in Fukien, Chekiang and Kiangsi; we also have several groups of geologiste surveying these provinces for the purpose of ascertaining ths extent of their mineral resources.

10,000 Miles of Railway

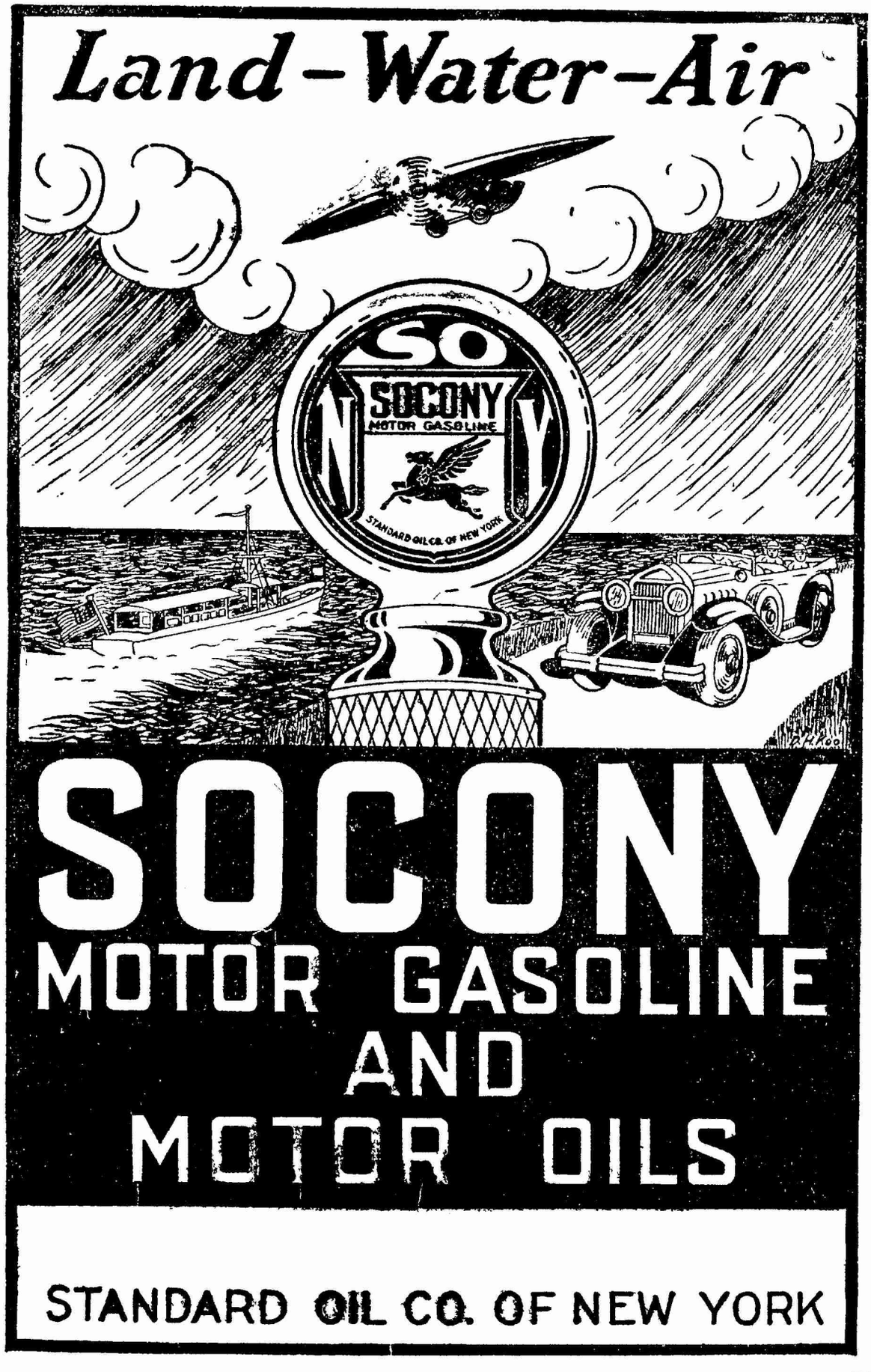
Without counting in the first two lines, the above construction programme together with the addition of Sin-Lung-Sui Line calls for the building of about 10,000 miles, of railway at an estimated cost of $1,214,000,000. The size of the undertaking will necessitate the work to be spread over a term of years: those in Group 1 and the Sino-Lung-Sui Line will be completed in the immediate future, and the others to be taken up in the order of the programme from time to time whenever the necessary funds become available.

C. Walter Young Visiting in Shanghai

C. Walter Young, author of a recent book, "International Relations of Manchuria," published by the University of Chicago Press, on behalf of the Institute of Pacific Relations. arrived in Shanghai last week and after a few days here and at Nanking is planning to return to the United States. Mr. Young is staying at the American Club. Mr. Young, who is now a research professor at Johns Hopkins University, spent two years in Manchuria making an investigation on behalf of the Willard Straight Foundation, his recent book being the results of his investigations. After returning to the United States Mr. Young was Professor of Politics, pertaining to international relations, at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Soviet Holding 2,500 Chinese in Concentration Camps

According to a report submitted to the Chinese Government by Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Minister to Finland, the Soviet Government is now holding as war prisoners some 1,600 Chinese laborers, 400 merchants and 500 students. The report stated that the Chinese prisoners were being treated badly and urged the National Government to take early steps to obtain their release. It also was stated that the report that both the Chinese and Soviet authorities had agreed to release the prisoners on New Year's Day was incorrect.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Some Reflections on the Abolition of Extraterritoriality

BY N. F. ALLMAN

In considering the abolition of extraterritoriality at least three fundamental principles appeal to the foreigner very strongly, viz: personal liberty and rights, property rights, and freedom of the speech and incidentally of the press. These principles should be just as important to the Chinese as they are to foreigners but the Chinese hitherto have not attached so much importance to their personal liberty and freedom of speech as have the peoples of other nations. In many countries these subjects are instilled into the citizens through the educational system from childhood up and this has been done for long periods of years whereas political science in China until recent years was taboo as a subject of discussion let alone as a subject of education. It therefore does no violence to reason to say that the average man in Berlin, London, or New York has a keener appreciation of his political rights than the average man from Canton or Peking and with his background will probably fight harder to preserve those rights if there is a tendency of the government to encroach. In other words the foreigner has had his political rights longer, has developed them further, appreciates them more and will fight for them against his own as well as against any other government harder then will the Chinese. It is in fact much safer for him to do so as his laws, constitutions, and traditions are back of him to protect him.

It is really a serious proposition that no one in the Chinese Governmental Departments, or in the Kuomintang, seems to be doing anything for the political or personal rights of the individual. There are lobbyist and special pleaders for the abolition of extraterritoriality and for this, that and the other cause but not a word do we hear for a constitutional provision for a "Bill of Rights," for provisions for "Writs of Habeas Corpus," for provisions against unreasonable searches and seizures, against ex post facto laws, against quartering of soldiers, against impressment; for freedom of speech and the press. These things the foreigner expects as his natural right; but in passing it should be noted that the Chinese themselves should expect no less from their government. One wonders why then it is that the Chinese themselves pay so little attention to the development of these things which ought to be their inalienable right. If and when the Chinese constitution and laws provide these remedies and ensure the adequate administration thereof extraterritoriality will die a natural death.

No Protection Against Judicial Abuse

As long as human nature remains what it is there will be capricious judges and procurators. There is no reasons to assume that China's judiciary is any better in this respect than that of any other country. Under the present state of the law a person may get into the toils of the law and be held there for long periods of time. If the judicial authorities who have him in custody will not act promptly the victim is without remedy. Other countries have found it necessary to provide remedies against such judicial abuses and certainly it would seem that the Chinese citizen with his growing political conciousness. as well as the foreigner here when he comes under Chinese law, deserve some such remedy againgt unreasonable or delayed detention.

Some of the remedies discussed above are also necessary to protect the individual against unrestrained, capricious, and ill considered action by administrative or ministerial agencies of the government. Ministerial bureaux in all countries have a tendency to expand their activities at the expense of other department of the government and to encroach on the rights of the citizen. When this is done the citizen must have some means to bring the issue before a tribunal even against the wishes of the administrative bureau that may be concerned.

The big difference between administrative and judicial action is that the former is taken in the dark while the latter is subject to the pitiless light of publicity. Administrative action is taken ex parte and may be merely capricious or founded on nothing better than vindictiveness, prejudice or bias and in fact often is based on such things. It is very easy for an administrative official to get a victim into trouble but it is very difficult for the victim to get out as he can find no one who can or is willing to take responsibility for undoing the administrative action taken. This is true in all countries where administrative authority is not clearly limited and is particularly true in China at present as the victim of administrative action here cannot compel a change of venue as of right to the judicial machinery.

Suppression of the Press

Two illustrations of recent administrative or ministerial action are the denial of postal facilities to the *North China Star* in Tientsin, and to the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai. It is not proposed to discuss the merits of either of these cases here because even assuming that either or both of them deserved to be suppressed they at least were entitled as a matter of natural right to be heard in their own defense and would have been accorded that privilege under any form of judicial proceedings before any order was issued denying them postal or any other privileges to which they might expect to resort. In these cases the administrative authorities appear to have made an ex parte order that threatens completely to destroy the business of the above two papers. These papers will now find that it is next to impossible to find any official, administrative or judicial, who will assume responsibility for undoing this action. There is in fact no machinery to enable them to bring their case before a judicial tribunal for review. Nor is this the fault of extraterritoriality or because both of these papers are foreign. A Chinese paper would find itself in the same position. Chinese papers however are so accustomed to being suppressed by mere ministerial order that it seems to be accepted as the order of the day.

The philosophy of the west as well as the present day philosophy of China condemns restrictions on the freedom of the press as being inimical to the best interest of the state and to the liberty of the individual. William Ellery Channing has summarized this philosophy in the following words:

> "If men abandon the right of free discussion, if awed by threats, they suppress their convictions, if rulers succeed in silencing every voice but that which approves them, if nothing reaches the people but what would lend support to men in power—farewell to liberty. The form of a free government may remain, but the life, the soul, the substance is fled."

All countries have found it necessary to provide in the fundamental law of the land for the freedom of the press, and there is no reason to assume that China is or can be any exception to this. These constitutional provisions take various forms in different states but the following is the gist of all of them:

> "Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right".

The latter part of this provision provides the remedy to the government and to the individual for abuses of freedom of speech and of the press. This does not mean however that either the government or an individual can step in when libelled or otherwise abused and arbitrarily punish the abuse of that right. They must do so according to law and the person abusing the right must be given a hearing. If China would provide adequate press laws and adequate remedies to prevent administrative organs from acting as prosecutors, witnesses, juries, and judges in their own cases the argument for the retention of extraterritoriality would be gone.

Shanghai, June 7, 1929.

Nanking's Attitude on the Extrality Question

In an interview with a foreign newspaper correspondent in Nanking last week a high official of the National Foreign Office declared that it was expected that either the United States, Great Britain or France would indicate before the end of the present year a definite desire to enter into negotiations with the National Government for a revision of the treaty pertaining to exterritoriality. It was explained further that in the event one of these three Powers made such a proposal that it was possible that the National Government might postpone its proposed unilateral declaration on the subject of an abolition of exterritoriality for two or three months to permit the negotiations of a new treaty.

When asked what the National Government intended to do in the event none of the Powers indicated any intention of revising the treaty, the spokesman of the Foreign Office declared that public opinion throughout China would probably force the National Government to proceed with ts original intention to abrogate the extraterritoriality clauses in the various treaties, despite the desire of the Government to revise the treaties by method of formal negotiation.

A Washington dispatch appearing in the *Christian Science Monitor* on December 14 stated that the State Department had definitely informed the Chinese National Government that it was prepared to enter into "immediate" negotiations on the subject of exterritoriality and "has thereby opened a possible way out of the deadlock caused by the Nanking affirmation that all such treaties would be renounced Jan. 1 next." While there have been several reports in the Chinese newspapers alleging that Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington had entered into negotiations with the State Department on the question of a new treaty dealing with extraterritoriality, has there been no confirmation of the report from official sources in Washington.

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More on the Modern Chinese Girl

BY K. T. WU

The modern Chinese girl has been the object of frequent criticism, favorable or otherwise. The writer has perused a number of articles in the *Review* with profound interest, and endeavors to add a word or two as to his own reflections in this matter. He wishes to make no headway by evasion and concealment, by rosy deception and smooth flatteries, nor does he wish to accuse the modern girl in a Pharisaical spirit. He attempts to face the facts squarely and make the survey in cross-section. Neither glorification nor disparagement, therefore, is attempted here.

Changes in the Status of the Modern Chinese Girl

Ever since the influx of Western ideals, the position of the Chinese girl has been practically elevated to the same level as her brothers. She has free access to all professional careers heretofore monopolized by men. All obstacles that seemed to bar the modern Chinese girl from happiness have been removed. Her appearance in public services, which previously had been subject to many dangers of disapproval and suspicion, became quite common. The modern Chinese girl is inspired to a vigorous interest in her own progress and opportunities; she has awakened to the realization of her own influence and power. She is becoming every year more Occidental in respect to the positions claimed by her and accorded to her, as a figure of the new world. It appears that everything reminiscent of the old regime that marked the demarcation of the sexes must go, once for all. In short, whatever a man enjoys, a modern girl is likewise entitled to.

That the above are right and legitimate claims and aspirations of a modern girl no one can deny. Indeed, all these are encouraging and healthy signs and should by all means be countenanced, for every progressive person in China must uphold the emancipation of China's womanhood from the bondage of the past. But if we look into the situation more closely, we are greatly disappointed, as the modern Chinese girl does not justify the high expectations entertained of her. A sombre picture is displayed in place of a sanguine one.

The Outward Modern Chinese Girl

While Western ways and ideals are introduced pell-mell into a country scarcely beginning to awake from a long torpor, the modern Chinese girl absorbs everything that is novel. The inrush of new ideas seems too rapid to be assimilated. The modern girl is apt to lead a giddy and happy-go-lucky living. Her wardrobes have to be renovated once in a while; her wearing apparel has to keep pace with the time. She is thus badgered into buying georgette gowns dictated by the fashion arbiters in spite of her meager income. She indulges in the obnoxious use of powder, lip-sticks, rouge, and various kinds of perfume. Her chief aim in life is to be photographed and exhibited in pictorials. Hence she is frequently regarded as a creature of leisure and luxury. While we are not against comfortable and modest dress and bobbed hair, we certainly cannot tolerate a frivolous girl who becomes a heavy liability to society. No wonder many a fanatic boy is drawn by her coquetry and is willing to pay his homage to the admirer of vanity and pompousness.

Modern Chinese Girl is Ultra-Modern

Lacking discrimination, the modern Chinese girl imitates feverishly everything that is foreign. She becomes an all-round 'feminist', so to speak, discarding things that are Chinese. She even oversteps her feminine prerogatives as though she were in a foreign country in denouncing the ancient Chinese culture. She is wont to follow the steps of her American and European sisters, without the least reflection of her own position. She regards herself as a sublime and secret idol whom one adores. Hence filial piety is deplorably shaken to its foundations. Although we are not moralists we certainly resent to see the degradation of our society.

As Student and Housekeeper

While in school the modern girl devotes most of her time to dancing lessons rather than academic training, which she regards as a stepping-stone for her future career in society. Her education is nothing but a farce. She is too ambitious and snobbish, looking down upon her own people. It is not uncommon that a middle school graduate's ideal mate is a college graduate; and a college graduate's a returned student. If she herself is lucky to be a returned student, she feels that she is too good and dignified to be married, and is willing to remain a spinster all her life. Sometimes, the modern girl's idea of a life companion is so visionary that she fails to find a single compatible boy to whom she desires to be married. Likewise, she is content to be an old maid. The statistics made by a certain school in Nanking prove conclusively that my statement is not an exaggeration. This accounts for so many abnormal old maids in China, irritable and unapproachable. As most modern Chinese girls are endowed with a fair degree of education, eugenically speaking, they are considered to be the most desirable type as mothers. If they all remain celibate, wouldn't that be a menace to the future of our race as a whole? That a modern girl leads a life in such a fashion from youthful vigor to the feebleness of age is not a matter of ignoble rejoicing but of reverent sorrow.

As to those girls who have sense to marry, their household duties are taken as a matter of secondary importance, her main interest being her position as a social individual. She feels bored with domestic routine and would rather seek laughter and pleasure by mingling herself freely in the company of men. The exigencies of childbirth and the subsequent period of house-making, coupled with family discord, would make the husband regret his matrimonial experiences. Family ties are apt to be loosened, and with the weakening of family solidarity are likely to go much of the wholesome restraint and deference to authority that it embodied. What happiness can one get out of a chagrined family like this, after all?

A Better Type of Modern Chinese Girl

Some might deprecate the above appraisal as harsh and intolerant, but to me, the attacks, though hackneyed, are more or less just. We do not want to be captious, but intend to bring out facts as they are, with the earnest hope that the modern Chinese girl would exercise her faculty of reasoning and should realize the real essence of modernization, not its outward manifestations. We are not denouncing the Western civilization by any means; on the contrary, we are much in favor of it. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that it must be accepted on condition that the integrity of Chinese culture shall not be impaired. Judgment here is essentially indispensable.

It has been said that the character of a nation is judged by the status of its women. In order to help her fellow ignorant and oppressed sisters and to alleviate their misery, the modern Chinese girl should shoulder her responsibility undauntedly. She should not regard herself as an 'auxiliary sex', but as an indispensable entity of humanity. She should realize her significance in this transitional period. She should not be so egoistic as to seek pleasure for herself, but should devote herself to the welfare of her unfortunate sisters who are groaning under the shackles of ignorance and injustice. She should help to redress the wrong done to those who are not as fortunate as she is and whose afflictions need immediate amelioration. A long period of re-adjustment and a Herculean task is ahead. Now is the unparalleled opportunity for the modern Chinese girl. Such a type of feminist must be self-conscious, well-rounded, perfectly balanced, profoundly informed, highly sympathetic, and thoroughly discriminative. With these desirable qualities she can serve competently in the capacity either as a housekeeper or as a social worker.

Nanking, December 10, 1929.

Provisional Court Negotiations Drag Along at Nanking

The conference at Nanking between the Chinese and foreign delegates in regard to the Provisional Court at Shanghai was continued during the week, but so far no agreement has been reached. Reports published in the Chinese newspapers were to the effect that the foreign representatives were unwilling to make any substantial changes in the present status of the court, although there was a possibility that the foreign representatives might agree to the Chinese demand to put the prisons in the International Settlement under Chinese jurisdiction. The foreign delegates have in the meantime sent a report of the negotiations to their respective legations at Peiping.

According to a report from Nanking appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo on December 12, the following was substantially the original proposal of the Chinese delegates, at the opening of the conference which is being held in the private residence of Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister in Nanking:

1. The Provisional Court shall be placed directly under the Justice Committee of the Nationalist Government.
2. In cases of disputes between foreigners and Chinese the consuls interested shall be allowed to attend their trials as observers.
3. In case of disputes between Chinese, foreign consuls shall not be allowed to attend their trials as observers.
4. The right of the consular body of Shanghai to participate in the judgment of trials in the Provisional Court shall be revoked.
5. The prison house of the International Settlement shall be rented for use by Chinese authorities without remodeling.

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THE CHINA TRUTH,
303 KA NAM TONG,
CANTON, CHINA. BOX 26.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of H. D. EBEY Deceased	Cause No. 3234 Estate No. 708 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. D. EBEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

D. B. Monroe
Custom House
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 4, 1929.

The Progressive Chinese in Trinidad

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

When Lindberg flew to Trinidad and made it one of the important connecting links in the new South American air mail service, the island leaped suddenly into fame both in print and in pictures. Nothing, however, was said of the Chinese who lived on the island, despite the fact that they have been claiming more and more attention in these days as among the most progressive elements on the island.

It is well known that Chinese are scattered all over the world, and it is also well known that the Chinese in Singapore hold a commanding position in community welfare. Those in Trinidad, while insignificant numerically speaking, hold a position in community welfare as high as those anywhere else in the world. Among Trinidad Chinese are to be found doctors, lawyers, dentists, bankers, business men. Unlike in America, there are no Chinese laundrymen to speak of.

The progress the Trinidad Chinese have made in recent years was shown by their October 10 celebration in their own Association Hall. A prominent feature, as part of a three-day program, was a concert and musicale given by the talented members of the community. Songs, violin and piano solos, ballet dance, Hawaiian guitar duet, a Chinese string band composed entirely of Chinese boys and girls, and musical recitations were among the events listed.

Establish a Debating Society

Trinidad Chinese have recently established a Literary and Debating Society in Port-of-Spain, and the event has been editorially hailed in the press as a new landmark in community life in Trinidad. Of late, the island has become China-conscious. Eugene Chen, regardless of his politics, is always remembered as one of St. Mary's Colleges proudest sons, who won international fame. The new Literary and Debating Society aims not only to study China's glorious past and present, but also to bring home to the Trinidad public a greater understanding and appreciation of what the New China is doing to foster peace and goodwill among nations.

The Chinese in Trinidad are largely of the new generation. They are the sons and daughters of immigrants who came from Canton a few generations ago. A number are Hakkas, that race of sea-faring and adventurous tribe from South China about whom little is yet scientifically recorded. The young Chinese are completely Westernized.

As a lot, they have held their own in competition with the many nationalities that make Trinidad their home. This is especially true in education. Chinese have won the Island scholarships several times; and this year's recent report from England showed that in the Open Scholarships, Aleong, Lee Sing, Hoochoy and Yung took second, third, fourth and eighth places respectively. A number of Trinidad Chinese have degrees from London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge.

Not Wanted in Venezuela

Recently, however, there has been an announcement that adversely affected the Chinese in Trinidad. A good many Chinese from China have used Trinidad as a way out to Venezuela and other South American countries. Some weeks ago a batch of nineteen who reached Venezuelan ports were sent back with the information that no Chinese would be allowed in future to land in Venezuela. The American consul, who represents China in Trinidad, at once took up the matter.

Outsiders find it strange that the progressive Chinese community in Trinidad has not a consul of its own. The Nationalist government in Nanking is now getting round to appointing Chinese consulates in foreign lands, and it might not be wrong in thinking that one would be appointed in Trinidad, if the local body demands it.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 20, 1929

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SURVIVES ITS MOST SERIOUS CRISIS

(*Continued from page 98*)

retreated to Szekwei and Kingkow. The rebels experienced great uneasiness during the retreat as the people took them for Communists and therefore hid their foodstuffs and refused to supply the rebels, who now show that they are very discouraged and lack fighting spirit. The divisions under Chiang Kwang-nie and Li Yang-ching pursued the rebels from Huahsien and Meilu, while Tsai Ting-kai and Hsiang Hanping advanced from Tatong and Shih Koo. As the Government troops were close on the enemy's track it was expected that the campaign would come to an end in the very near future. Yang Teng-hui's rebel troops after a stubborn resistance were defeated and fled to Kwangling. Tan Tu-yuang's division entered Yingteh December 12 and immediately dispatched units to patrol Linkiang and vicinity, thus preventing Chang Fah-kwei from fleeing north. Hsia Bi-an's division began an attack on the rebels' rear at Lihsien and Yangshan. The Kwangsi leaders had purchased ammunition at Annam, but their shipment was stopped on the protest of the Government officials and as a result the former are handicapped through lack of war material.

Chang Fah-Kwei Reported Missing

A telegram from Chuchow dated December 16 stated that the mutineers under Shih Yu-san, realizing that the 22nd Route Army was at their heels and Mingkwang well defended, retreated towards Limhuikwan and Pengpu, cutting the railways as they went. Faced with requests by his troops as to reason for retreat and also demanding pay, Shih Yu-san has hid himself since December 14. Then when the mutinous brigadier commanders informed their troops that Shih had handed over command to them they replied that they preferred to support the Central Gorvenment and asked Ma Fuh-hsiang and Chen Tao-yuan to request the Government to forgive them. The 22nd Route Army is firmly entrenched south of Mingkwang.

A telegram from Canton December 17 stated that as the entire brigade of the rebel Wu Chi-sai had been disperesed and Li Hanyung's brigade surrounded by Government troops the main force of the insurgents had thus been defeated without any hope of being active again. Chang Fah-kwei was reported missing in the battle at Huahsien December 12 and other said he had been wounded in Meilu and had fled.

Counter-Rebellion in Kwangsi Province

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Hongkong, Dec. 17—A report from Wuchow, received here today states that Generals Li Ming-shui and Yu Tso-pei have joined forces and are planning an attack on Nanning in southern Kwangsi, the attack to be launched from Lungchow in southwestern Kwangsi. The object is to oust Li Chung-jen and Huang Shao-hsiung from their present control of Kwangsi province. Gen. Li Chung-jen's army is now abandoning Samshui, Shiuhing and other towns in the lower West River district and is retreating toward Wuchow. Some 2,000 war prisoners arrived in Canton today. The Cantonese have recaptured Yuntan from the Ironsides who are now retreating toward Kwongling.

A telegram from Loyang December 17 stated that Yang Chih had ordered a blockade of Tungkwan. The operations at Tengfeng were directed by Yang Chih in person. Several divisions of the Second Route Army arrived at Singyang and were advancing northward along the Peiping-Hankow railway. Bombs from airplanes upon the rebel posts put the enemy in great dismay. At Chuchow when the mutineers learned of the advance of the Government troops they retreated north without resisting. Among the vistories scored by the Government were the capture of Chaoching and Kaoyou. At last reports Huang Chao had retreated to Teching.

A "Left" Attack on Chiang Kai-shek

The so-called Provisional Central Headquarters of the Chinese (Left) Kuomintang has broadcast circulars denouncing Chiang Kai-shek as a traitor, who is described as being guilty of innumerable betrayals of the party, his comrades and the people in general. Among those who signed the manifesto are: Ma Chun-wu, Hsu Tsung-chih, Cheng Lu, Chu Cheng, Shieh Chih, Chiang Chun-kwei, Li Lieh-chun, Ho Shih-chen Li Fu-lin and Sung Yuan-yuan, who had been at various times prominent in the Kuomintang. The suggestions made for settlement of the struggles within the party are: convene the National Comrades Conference to form a new party; and as soon as the party is unified a National Conference is to be opened and the political activities are to be handed over to the people.

"A Warning to Hu Han-min, Tan Yen-kai, Tai Chi-tao and Sun Fo" has also been issued by the same organization. It denounces Chiang Kai-shek and recommends them to retire immediately from their respective positions and not help "an evildoer to do evil."

China and the Reds

From the Durham (N.C.) News

Stalked by civil war and famine, the so-called Republic of China seems about to pass through another one of the crisis which the former Celestial Empire seemed able to endure only through virtue of its enormous manpower and the remarkable complacency of its population in the face of difficulties which would turn the most red-blooded Anglo-Saxon into a seething Communist.

And the world holds its breath whenever China and Communism are mentioned in the same sentence, for if China should embrace Communism seriously and enter into a fighting ailiance with the Russian Soviets an infinite amount of mischief could be done to world business before the damage could be repaired.

The situation in China today finds the Nationalists more or less in power under the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-Shek, but with great opposition developing to him in several provinces where troops are reported to be mobilizing for a march against Peiping, his capital. Other Chinese leaders are accusing Chiang of grafting and of denying the people of the nation representation in the government.

At all of which the Russians look with interest from over the border of Manchuria, waiting until the psychological moment to seize again their railroad and possibly Manchuria to boot. But to make this seizure, the Russians want the assistance and not the enmity of the Chinese, and are probably waiting until a moment when famine and suffering shall drive the Chinese at last to the red credo for relief.

Because Russia knows that the moment she launches a serious attempt to take Manchuria that she will find herself engaged in a bitter war with Japan. She figures that in this conflict she will need an ally, and a strong one, in China.

A Russian success in such a movement would mean that Russia would have access to the great Chinese ports of the Pacific and would, unless badly blockaded by Japan, become a potent economic factor in world trade. Such a success, however, would reopen the old question of autonomy for the Chinese ports which are now under the control of foreign powers. With Russian assistance, the Chinese would probably be able to push the foreigners into the sea or else to force the the relinqishment of the extraterritorial rights now enjoyed. The alernative would be a long and protracted struggle in which the foreign nations, far from their bases, would be forced to carry on a naval warfare against land forces, an almost always unsatisfactory and unsuccessful form of campaign.

It is of course a fact that if China were able to throw off the stranglehold which the foreign nations have on her ports that China would be better off. It would probably make for better government in China, lower taxes, fewer famines and decline of the civil war mania. That China should have to turn to Communism and Russia to obtain this would be very regrettable.

For this reason it seems that the powers, including the United States, whose merchants and manufacturers are really making a very good thing out of the exploitation of China, should take some pains to see that their golden Chinese goose doesn't turn up its toes and die of the Communistic pip.

Yen Hsi-shan to Control Peiping-Hankow Railway

Recent Japanese telegrams indicate that the entire control of the Peiping-Hankow railway is being placed in the hands of the Shansi faction. Lien Shih-hui, a subordinate of Sun Fo, National Minister of Railways, arrived in Peiping recently and then resigned on the advice of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Hsia Tsung-ku, a Shansi follower, was nominated to succeed him. Later advices were to the effect that Yen had reached an agreement with Nanking whereby Gen. Lin Chen-hua should be stationed in Hunan. Announcement is also of made the appointment of Lin Yih-min as engineer-in-chief of the proposed extension of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and concurrently Director of Harbor Affairs of the Great Northern Harbor (near Hulutao) which will be the terminus of the projected line.

The National Government's Triumph

The net result of the happenings during the past week has been to strengthen the position of the National Government, the two outstanding features being the dismissal of Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, from the Kuomintang, and a circular telegram by President Chiang Kai-shek addressed to the people on the night of December 17 in which he declared that with the rebellion of the Kuominchun and that of Chang Fa-kwei and the Kiangse rebels subjugated the crisis with which the country had been threatened is now considered over by the Government. In concluding his message President Chang said:

"Mindful that the officials in the various provinces as well as comrades within and without the country must feel anxious about the situation, I have briefly reviewed the situation so as to put your mind at ease. Though in the carrying out of my mission I have braved all dangers and hardships I hereby declare that as long as a single breath is left in me, I will continue to struggle for the extermination of the reactionaries and for the preservation of the Party, the Government and the Nation. Please, therefore, take note of this my sincere feeling."

Personally Led the Army

In reviewing the events of the past several months President Chiang mentions that he personally led the Army to the front to subjugate the rebels in the north and within ten days had succeeded in dealing a decisive blow to his foes, capturing Loyang and clearing Hupeh of all traces of the rebels. When, in the meantime, the rebels under Chang Fai-kwei and the Kwangsi clique launched an attack upon Kwangtung, whereby both the North river and the West river regions were seriously threatened, he dispatched troops from the north to assist the 8th Route Army in fighting the rebels, and after three days of bloody fighting the entire rebel force was routed and practically annihilated and peace and security in the south were again restored.

Touching on the rebellion engineered by Tang Sheng-chih, President Chiang remarks that in view of the feebleness of the opposition of the rebels and the blundering steps they have taken they also are doomed to immediate extinction and are not a cause for anxiety.

The Dismissal of Wang Ching-wei

The decision to expel Wang Ching-wei from the Kuomintang was taken at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking December 12, when also an order was issued for his arrest. The order for his arrest will, probably, however never be carried out as there is considerable doubt as to where he is. There have been persistent rumors that he has been in Hongkong for the past month or so, even that he had arrived in Shanghai. He is supposed to have taken up an appointment as "civil commandant of the Party Salvation Armies" and to be preparing a determined attack on Chiang Kai-shek. Just for the moment, however, there does not seem to be any likelihood of such an attack developing. For some time there had also been rumors of a possible compromise between the Lefts and the present Government at Nanking, but with the dismissal and order for arrest of Wang Ching-wei such an eventuality is not likely to take place, at least not in the near future.

Yen Hsi-shan's Grip on Peiping-Hankow Railway

As regards the situation in Shansi, where General Yen Hsi-shan continues to wield the sceptre in a dignified manner, it would appear that the victory for Nanking has been somewhat in the nature of a compromise. As regards the rebellion of Tang Sheng-chi, President Chiang in his statement was somewhat guarded and this taken in connection with a report from Peiping, December 14, that General Yen Hsi-shan had suddenly ordered the Peiping-Hankow railway bureau there to concentrate all available rolling stock at Shihchiachuan, was significant. A Japanese (*Rengo*) dispatch from Peiping, December 13, stated that the entire control of the railway had been placed in the hands of the Shansi faction, through the nomination of Hsia Tsung-ku, a Shansi follower, as chief of the railway. The same message stated that Lieu Shih-hui, a subordinate of Dr. Sun Fo, and former Chief, had previously gone to Peiping and submitted his resignation, thus "observing a personal advice of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan". In a dispatch to Gen. Yen from Tang Sheng-chi, who was then at Chengchow, the latter refers to a "pledge" made to him by Yen and made clear his intention of absolutely obeying the orders of the Shansi military chieftain.

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A *Reuter* telegram from Hankow December 17 stated that General Chiang Kai-shek was on the lookout for any movement on the part of the Kuominchun to help Tang Sheng-chi, who was reported only to have two divisions as against the government's nine divisions. The operations against Tang are being directed by Liu Shih, commander of the Second Route Army, who left Hankow December 16 for Kuangshui on the Peiping-Hankow railway, near the Hupeh-Honan border, to direct operations against the rebels under Tang.

The Vicissitudes of the International Train

Little has occurred towards a real settlement of the dispute between the Soviets and the Chinese concerning the future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Negotiations are still proceeding between Tsai Yun-sheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Harbin, and Messrs. Melnikov and Simonovsky at Habarovsk. They are reported to have discussed the occupation of the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russians declaring that there were no regular Russians in that area, only Mongols, with whom they had no connection. The delegates are reported to have disagreed on the matter of railway guards, each demanding that their own soldiers should perform this duty.

The telegrams during the week have dealt more with the vicissitudes of the so-called International Train than any news as to the course of the negotiations. This special train was arranged for in order that various consular representatives and newspaper correspondents might proceed as far as Manchuli and get a definite idea of the situation. Among those in the party are T. Leonard Lilliestorm, the American Vice-Consul, and members of the Japanese, British, French and German Consulates. The train left Harbin 3.40 p.m. December 13. The Chinese commander at Pokutu refused to guarantee the safety of the investigators beyond the Khingan mountains, but agreed to the train proceeding to Mientuho, were it arrived December 14. From then on, at last reports, the movements of the train were clouded in obscurity, both the Chinese and Russians making charges that the other was responsible for the delay in the progress of the train. The situation was complicated by the fact that there had been an uprising of the Young Mongolian party and their troops were stated to have occupied Hailar.

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in Northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

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An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

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The China Year Book For 1929-30

One thousand two hundred and sixty pages of solid information on every conceivable subject in relation to China. That is the best description that one can give of the 1929-30 edition of the China Year Book. Its compiler, H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* is to be congratulated on having produced a worthy successor to a long line of similar Year Books, each of which has been larger and more complete than its predecessors. What the diplomats who have to deal with the weighty problems of the Pacific Littoral would do without the China Year Book to consult one can hardly imagine. What one diplomat, J. V. A. MacMurray, former American Minister to China, thought of a former edition of the Year Book is contained in a letter written by him to Mr. Woodhead in 1927. He said that the Year Book was "a confirmatory exception to the general rule that there is no such thing as an ascertainable fact in China", and probably every diplomat will agree that it is "a unique repository of concrete information." The year 1929 has been a momentous one in China's political life and a full history of the events is given, including the text of all the treaties and agreements. Complete information on the Kuomintang is also included, this department having been edited by George E. Sokolsky. The Chinese Eastern railway dispute is also covered up to the time the Year Book went to press. The recently enacted Customs Tariff is also among the contents. In fact one can hardly think of any phase of Chinese information that is not included. The Year Book is printed by the Tientsin Press, Ltd., Tientsin.

Extraterritorial Abolition Negotiations Making Progress

Regarding the extra-territoriality negotiations now proceeding at Washington, London and other places, a *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking, December 18, states that the foreign Governments are reported willing to give up extra-territorial privileges at places where the number of foreign nationals and the extent of their commercial interests are comparatively small. The Powers, however, are stated to be unwilling immediately and completely to relinquish such privileges at cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, etc., where the number of foreign nationals is large and where the latter have powerful business interests, as it is feared that with the abandonment of extra-territoriality the lives and property of these nationals might be endangered.

Chinese believe that special courts may be established in these cities and that such courts will be so organised and staffed that their competency will not be questioned. This "special court" system, it is thought, might be put in force for a certain short period.

Reds Bomb Japanese Consulate in Manchouli

According to a Rengo report from Harbin appearing in the *Japan Times* of Tokyo on December 14, a Soviet bomb, dropped from an airplane struck the flagpole of the Japanese Consulate in Manchouli during the course of the Russian attack on that city. The report stated the flagpole was demolished tearing to pieces the Japanese flag and generally smashing the consular building. The Japanese Consul, Mr. Tanaka, was not injured but Mr. Yoshitake, a director of the South Manchuria Railway, who was in Manchouli at the time was seriously wounded by splintered steel but was now able to walk again.

Chinese Dealers Would Void Contracts if Goods Are Not as Per Sample

Chinese dealers in Shanghai dealing in textiles and sundries are trying to have inserted in the usual contract forms made with foreign merchants a clause which would give the former the right to cancel their contracts in case there should be a difference between the sample and the goods supplied or if they do not arrive at the stipulated time. Previous clauses in such contracts provided for a survey to be made and for an allowance to be made where there was any variation from the contract. This matter is now the subject of correspondence between the various Chambers of Commerce.

Wesleyan Missionairies Seized at Tayeh

Rev. H. W. K. Sandy and Rev. E. H. Livesley of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society were captured by Communist troops at Tayeh, 50 miles south-east of Hankow, December 13. They are being held for ransom. Their capture was effected during the course of a three hours raid which the Communists made on that city. At the same time the town magistrate and other Chinese were carried off.

Men and Events

J. B. Powell, publisher of *The China Weekly Review*, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Nanking.

The Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, will hold a children's Christmas party Monday afternoon, December 23.

F. H. Kreis, U. S. Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has returned from a vacation of several months spent in the United States.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative of Shanghai, is departing shortly on a business trip to the United States.

W. R. Morse, a member of the American Baptist Mission stationed in Szechuen province, departed this week on vacation to the United States.

Miss Helen Powell has proceeded to Nanking where she will be secretary to the American diplomatic delegates to the Provisional Court Conference.

Gen. Manuel Piedra y Martel, Cuban Minister to China, formally presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, December 16.

Twenty-four men and women were arrested December 16 in Switzerland for illicit trafficking in drugs, mainly heroin and cocaine, much of which was being shipped to the Far East.

O. G. Steen, General Manager in the Far East for the Robert Dollar Company, accompanied by Mrs. Steen and their two sons, have returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures this winter before the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. His talks will be on the general subject of world peace.

Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, head of the Kemmerer Commission in China and his colleagues, were given a farewell dinner by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, Sunday, December 16.

A farewell tiffin party to Dr. John C. H. Wu, formerly Acting President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, was given by students of Soochow University Comparative Law School at the Majestic Hotel last Sunday.

The death occurred in the United States last week of Chellis A. Austin, president of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York and the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, which latter has its head offices in Shanghai.

The Central Bank of China has purchased a plot of land, approximately two mows in area on the Shanghai Bund, for the purpose of erecting a new vault building. The land was purchased from the Japanese Bank of Chosen.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, and Mrs. Sze, were accorded a formal welcome by the British China Asscoiation in London on Dec. 16. On Dec. 19 they were formally presented to the King and Queen.

Mrs. Marie Meredith, hostess of the Little Club, Shanghai, and George H. Lynott, general manager of the American Bank Note Company, were married by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China building December 14.

D. Y. Lin, Director of the Kiangsu Forest Service, has prepared a pamphlet, originally in Chinese, but also translated into English, entitled "Forests, Silt and Flood Problem". Its theme is devoted stirring up the Chinese nation to the advantages of adopting a national forest policy.

The wedding is announced of Sienott Faunn of the Robert Dollar Co. and Miss Suin Dao, to take place the day after Christmas at Tai Ho Yuan. Dr. F. Rawlinson will officiate at the ceremony. The bridegroom is the only son of the Rev. and Mrs. S. K. Faunn, and was formerly at St. John's University.

C. B. Holden, representative in the Far East for the Chemical Products Division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, agents for "Flit Insecticide" has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to North China. Mr. Holden was previously connected for several years with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The Bridge House Hotel in Nanking, which has been closed for practically two years, recently was reopened under the management of Mrs. C. Sim, the previous manager. The hotel has been completely remodeled with comfortable lounge on the ground floor, modern plumbing, etc., and is now the most comfotable hotel in the National Capital.

There was a day's interruption of the China Airways service between Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, December 16. A statement made by E. B. Price of the Airways Company was to the effect that the suspension was due to a technical reason and had nothing to do with the resignation of Sun Fo, Minister of Communications, as titular head of the Company.

Frank Lee, Chinese Minister to Mexico, arrived in New York on Dec. 16 on his way back to China where he has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking. While in New York Mr. Lee attended a memorial service at New York University in honor of the late Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who once served as adviser to China. The Chinese Consul in New York, Samuel Young, delivered the chief address.

Shanghai women's organizations will hold their annual Christmas tree at the Shanghai Race Course on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 22, 23 and 24. The festivities on Monday and Tuesday will beging at 5:30 o'clock in the evening. There will be a musical program consisting of community singing conducted by Len Hall of the Y. M. C. A., the music being provided by the band of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines.

Twenty of the directors of foreign missionary organizations in Shanghai, in association with Dr. E. C. Lobenstine, gave a farewell dinner at the American Club on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, in honor of Dr. E. W. Wallace, who for the past nine years has been secretary of the China Christian Educational Association. Dr. Frank Gamewell, also a former secretary of the organization, was also present at the dinner. Dr. Wallace has been appointed Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, Canada.

St John's University Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

St John's University, which is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation with appropriate exercises end of last week. This University is situated on the outskirts of Shanghai, near Jessfield Park, and from its halls have graduated many of China's successful business men and celebrities.

Incidental to the holding of the jubilee the new Social Hall was officially opened. The corner stone for the Hall was laid last June. This large building, the first to be seen after entering the college gate, is the work of a Chinese architect, Robert Fan, a St. John alumnus. It is in northern Chinese style with a decorated ridge roof and a painted frieze which contrasts with the red brick and white stone of the building.

A pageant of the classes, each indicated by its numerals, followed by faculty members and guests, was a prominent feature of the celebration. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of the University, gave a brief history of the institution, and O. S. Lieu, chairman of the Board of Directors, made the principal address. Dr. Charles E. Martin, Carnegie Endowment professor of International Relations, also spoke.

Incidental to the holding of the jubilee, the conferring of various degrees was announced, among them being that of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance.

The Endowment Fund which the alumni of St. John's have been raising since October 5 for the support of a Chinese president of the school has reached a total of $82,491. A further sum of $17,509 has to be recruited before April 1, 1930, to complete the final goal of $100,000. $10,000 has been pledged by contributors in Hankow, $9.410 in Nanking, $4,000 in Peiping and $1,000 in Chungking. The Shanghai Alumni has secured the sum of $51,080, of which $20,000 was pledged by the student body of St. John's University.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The public is hereby notified that in future all importations of wireless materials and apparatus must be covered by a Huchao issued by the Ministry of Communications.

Ch'en Chi-tsai
Superintendent of Customs.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th December, 1929.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

An American Philosopher Surveys the East

Characters and Events, by John Dewey. Edited by Joseph Ratner. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

These two volumes comprise essays or articles which have appeared in recent years in *The New Republic* and several other periodicals. They cover a wide range of subjects, but there is a distinct Oriental flavor. This great philosopher discusses learnedly the problems of China, Japan, Siberia and Turkey. In some cases conditions in said countries have changed since the essays were written, and Mr. Dewey has probably in the meantime revised some of his opinions, but every student of Far Eastern affairs will do well to give more than passing attention to them.

His observations on China are particularly pertinent. For example he takes up such a subject as: Are the Chinese patriotic? Mr. Dewey points out that in the sense of the love of their earth, their native soil, the Chinese are perhaps the most patriotic of all people. He says that the love may not be acute as with the Japanese, as ardent as with the Poles, but nevertheless it is interwoven into every detail of their lives. The Chinese possess abundantly a sense of unity of civilization—an immemorial continuity of customs and ideals. "China certainly is not a nation, as we know nations in Europe." Such was Mr. Dewey's dictum enunciated in 1921. But things have considerably changed since then.

Despite, however, all of China's apparent backwardness Professor Dewey expresses the opinion that China is permeated with more western contemporary thought than is Japan. He cites the example of Japan's forbidding the circulation of President Wilson's war speeches, whereas in China they were among the "best sellers." However, while the Chinese are eager to learn from the West they very much resent any suggestions that Western civilization is necessarily "superior" to that of the East.

In discussing American relations with China, Professor Dewey remarks: "The affair of the Hankow-Canton railway strikes the Chinese as an example of the tendency of the American government to conceive rather grandiose schemes and then fall down or withdraw when resistance is encountered. Through the American Red Cross valuable flood relief work was done. But there was also a large engineering plan for the regulation of the waterways. After an original flourish that too dissolved. The Siems-Carey projects may not be a case in point,...but the fact remains that the United States is the only great power that has nothing to show in achievement on a large scale."

Touching on religious and educational work in China, Professor Dewey makes the rather sarcastic comment, "American influence in Chinese education should have something better to do than to train commercial, political and religious compradores." Amplifying this point of view, he says, "Not many know that at present some millions of a special fund are being spent in China for converting souls; that they go only to those who have the most dogmatic and reactionary theological views and that the pressure of these funds is used to suppress the liberal element and put liberal institutions in bad repute as well as in financial straits."

G. W. M.

A Run on the National City Bank Branch at Harbin

The Harbin branch of the National City bank was subject to a "run" December 4, as a result of a Chinese newspaper there, the *Kung Pao*, printing a telegram from Riga that the "City" bank had failed. This was interpreted to mean the National City Bank of New York, but later information showed that the telegram referred to a bank in Chicago. The *Kung Pao* printed a special edition to correct the error, the Bank in the meantime paying all depositors who applied, until confidence was restored.

Japanese Population in Dairen Declines

A recent survey of the city of Dairen shows a steady decline in the number of Japanese residents there. The Japanese population in the city numbers 87,214; Koreans, 1,028 and foreigners 475, while the Chinese number 160,539. Compared with the preceding month the Japanese population registers a decrease by 492, the Koreans by 17 and foreigners by 16 whereas the Chinese residents scored an increase by as many as 2,798.

MR. STIMSON'S AND SOME OTHER PEOPLE'S PEACE EFFORTS

(*Continued from page 97*)

REPORTED TERMS OF SINO-RUSSIAN PEACE

(*Chinese Kuo-Wen News Agency*)

Kirin, Dec. 17—The agreement between China and the U. S. S. R. for a peaceful settlement of the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway, as signed by Tsai Yu-shan and M. Siminovsky, is said to contain the following provisions: (1) All Sino-Russian disputes over the C.E.R. must be settled within six months in accordance with the terms of the 1924 agreements between the Soviet Government and the Peiping and Mukden Governments; (2) original conditions on the railway are to be restored on a basis of equity and the line is to be operated as a commercial proposition; (3) Lu Yung-kwan, Chinese president is to be dismissed and the previous Soviet manager and vice-manager are to receive similar treatment; (4) no organizations on either side of the line are to be permitted to maintain a hostile attitude and no communistic activities are to be permitted; (5) all disputes must be settled peacefully; (6) all prisoners on both sides are to be released; (7) troops of both parties are to be withdrawn to their original positions; (8) Manchurian Government must not use its military power against Soviet public organizations or citizens; (9) all consulates and trading organizations are to be restored; (10) all losses due to military operations are to be made good according to investigations made by a joint committee; (11) the agreement must be ratified as soon as possible.

Those Who Remained in Nanking Through the Crisis

Among the foreign women who remained in Nanking through the recent crisis were the following members of the faculty of Ginling College, the Chinese girls' school, Misses Cora D. Reeves, Minnie Vautrin, Catherine Sutherland, Ruth M. Chester, Esther Tappert, Harriet Cogswell, Eva Dykes Spicer, and Elsie Priest, the last named being treasurer of Nanking University. Three members of the faculty of Ginling College, Misses Emily Case, Julia Warren and Gratia Sharp finally decided to come to Shanghai in view of the fact that it was possible for other members of the faculty to take over their work.

Dr. Y. F. Wu, president of Ginling College, who is a graduate of Wisconsin University, stated that she had advised the American and British women members of the college faculty to comply with the consular instructions and go to Shanghai for a few days pending the outcome of the political crisis, but that the foreign women faculty members had held a meeting and decided that in view of the importance of their educational work they had decided to remain in Nanking for the present and in the event of a general evacuation of foreigners was found to be necessary that they would go to Shanghai. They decided that their departure would so cripple the work of the school that it was thought advisable to remain in Nanking, at least for the present.

There are at present some 160 women students in the school, their homes being in twelve different provinces. Ginling College, one of the best known women's schools in China was founded, through the cooperation of Northern and Southern Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, United and American Church Missions, Reformed Church, London Missionary Society and the Y. W. C. A. It was established in 1915 and has 150 graduates. It has some 30 Chinese and foreign women faculty members. The American office, in charge of Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, is located at 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. The School is located about three miles from Nanking city and about six miles from the Yangtsze River.

It was stated this week that most of the foreign women and children who departed from Nanking last week at the beginning of the present crisis are planning to return to Nanking shortly. Two members of the Nanking missionary community who came to Shanghai, returned to Nanking this week in order to investigate conditions. When the National Government learned of the alarm which had spread through the foreign community in the city special guards were detailed to the various sections where foreigners resided in order to prevent any incidents on the part of communists or radicals bent upon causing Sino-foreign complications. There were eight foreign gunboats anchored in the Yangtsze before the city early in the week, three being British, three Japanese, one American and one French. In addition the Chinese Government had some six or eight boats patrolling the river before the city.

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Who's Who in China

General Ho Yu-fang

何玉芳字秉璋

General Ho Yu-fang was born in Faku district near Mukden in 1885. Graduated from the Police College and later the Law College at Mukden, in 1924 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Tax Bureau along the line of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. In November, 1925, he was appointed Chief of Police Administration on Tientsin-Pukow Railway. In May 1926, he become Chief of the Municipal Council of the Special Zone and the President of the Special Zone including the German, Russian, and Austrian Concessions at Tientsin. In August, 1926, he became Chief of the Municipal Council of the Chinese City, Tientsin. In March, 1927, he was reappointed to the post as Chief of the Municipal Council of the Special Zone at Tien'sin and for some time was Chief of the Council of the Chinese City. In May, 1927, he was appointed assistant Commander-in-Chief of Martial Law at Tientsin, In September, 1927, he was appointed assistant Chief of Chinese Railroad Affairs in Kansu, Shensi, Honan, and North Kiangsu In July, 1928, he became a member of the Communication Committee of the Three Eastern Provinces. In November, 1928, General Ho was appointed Mayor of Harbin and concurrently Chief of the Municipal Affairs Commissioner of the Special Area.

Nationalist Comment on Japanese Ambassador's Speech

Commenting on the speech of Ambassador Debuchi at the dinner of the Japan Society in New York on ecember 11, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has made the following statement: "While appreciating Ambassador Debuchi's assurance that Japan will assume a liberal and friendly attitude towards China I believe that the impression of the Japanese Ambassador of the situation in China must be unfavorably guided by unfounded alarmist reports that have found their way during the last week into the foreign press. The National Government is undergoing certain phases of a revolution that are more or less inevitable in unifying the country and efforts thus exerted are preliminaries of the constructive work. The National Government is keeping the whole situation well in hand."

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—One battalion of the 2nd Division is pursuing the rebellious units under Wang Shih-chih who have looted Ihing.—The Canton Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief has been moved to the Canton Mint.—The Ministry of Communications is preparing to inaugurate an air mail service between Shanghai and Hankow.—The holding of public meetings without authorization from the military authorities is prohibited in Peiping.—Chiang Kai-shek has declared the Central Government confident of its ability to cope with the existing situation.—The second meeting of the Conference for the Reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court was held this morning at 10 o'clock.—Telegraphic communication between Harbin and Fuchin has been restored.—Minor officers of the Government forces at the Tungkwan front have elected Yang Chieh to replace Tang Seng-chi as their Field-Commander.—The rebel units under Tang Seng-chi have withdrawn to Yencheng from Chumatien in central Honan.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued a manifesto to the National Army calling upon them to fight for the extermination of the rebels under Tang Seng-chi.—$20,000 is being remitted to Chang Hsueh-liang for distribution among the Northeastern forces.—Soviet cavalry forces numbering 2,000 men have arrived a few kilometers from the Chinese defence line.—Preparations for the defence of Shantung against invasion by troops of Shih Yiu-san in Anhwei have been completed.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Chang Hsueh-liang states that the preliminary negotiations between the Manchurian and Soviet delegates were merely of an informal nature.—It is officially stated that no fighting has taken place between Government forces and the rebel units under Shih Yiu-san.—Tsai Yun-sen, Chinese delegate to the preliminary Sino-Soviet conference, departed yesterday for Blagovestchensk.—Ho Ying-ching reports that attempts of the Ironsides and the Kwangsi rebels to cross the North River and the West River have been frustrated by Government troops.—Government forces in western Honan, under Yang Chieh, are steadily advancing on Tungkwan.—Six divisons of Government forces are now stationed in the Wuhan area to meet any move by the troops under Tang seng-chi.—The Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters has appealed to the people of the province to support the Central Government.—Tang Seng-chi has been dismissed from his post as member of the State Council.—Four separate detachments of Government forces have been despatched to Ihing.—The 10th and 11th Battalions of the 4th Independent Brigade under Sun Chang-chun were disarmed yesterday.—The draft Corporation Law was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan.—The Fourth meeting of the Conference for the Reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court was held at 3 p. m. today.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—The Japanese Government's communication seeking China's concurrence to the proposed appointment of Mr. Obata as the New Japanese Minister to China still under consideration by the State Council.—A radical change in the organization of Government military academies has been decided upon.—Ho Chen-chun has gone to Nanking from Tientsin.—Fong Peng-jen, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, has returned to Peiping from Taiyuan.—The arrival of Kiangsi units from southern Kiangsi has forced the Communists to flee to the hilly region in southwestern Fukien.—Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communicationo, has officially assumed office as President of the China National Aviation Corporation.—The Ministry of Communications requests that the Maritime Customs be instructed to prohibit the sailings of Japanese steamers between Tsingtao and Haichow.—The period for the enforcement of the law governing arbitration of disputes between capital and labor is to be extended for another three months beginning from Dec. 9.—All Government organs which have incomes of their own must remit such revenues to the Central Treasury.—The State Council is appointing C. C. Wu, Minister to Washington, to negotiate and conclude with the United States a treaty for the abolition of extrality in China.—Normal passenger service between Pukow and Chuchow has been restored.—Tsai Yun-sen arrived in Suifenho last night en route to Blagovestchensk.—Mo Teh-hui will be appointed the National Government's plenipotentiary delegate to negotiate with Moscow for the settlement of the C. E. R. dispute.—The rebellious battalion commander of the 4th Independent Brigade together with another regimental commander were arrested at Soochow yesterday.—The 46th Division, the 55th Division and the 3rd

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Division are to be placed under direct control of Chen Tiao-yuan.—Unqualified support of the Central Authorities during the present crisis has been pledged by Chen Tiao-yuan.—Insurgent units of Tang Seng-chi are now concentrated at Hsuchang, central Honan.—The major portion of the Ironsides was routed by the 8th Route Army yesterday.

Friday, Dec. 13.—The expulsion of Wang Ching-wei from the Party and the issuance of an order for his arrest were decided upon yesterday.—Yen Hsi-shan has repeatedly reiterated his unqualified obedience to the Central Authorities.—Soviet raiders and bombers have recommenced attacks on the border.—Shih Yiu-san declares he was not implicated in the recent mutiny of his troops in Pukow.—Yen Hsi-shan has decided to despatch a part of the troops under his command to participate in the campaign against Tang Seng-chi.—Ho Chen-chun has been appointed Commander of the 5th Route Army in succession to Tang Seng-chi.—Shantung forces have been instructed to advance southwards along the Tsin-Pu Railway and engage the rebels under Shih Yiu-san.—Fighting between Government forces and rebel units under Tang Seng-chi has broken out west of Chengchow.—Government forces have launched a drive against the rebels along the entire front in the North River region.—C. T. Wang states that the Provisional Court Conference in Nanking is proceeding smoothly.—The Anhwei Government and Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi Government have issued telegrams pledging support of the Central Government.

Saturday, Dec 14.—Overseas Chinese have expressed their indignation over Wang Ching-wei's revolt against the Party.—All Party and Government offices will be closed Jan. 1.—Measures governing training of candidates for local official posts have been formulated by the Ministry of Interior.—An order for the arrest of Chow Feng-chi has been issued by the State Council.—The procedure for the restoration of inland water navigation rights to Chinese shipping interests has been formulated by the Ministry of Communications.—Work for the installation of a Shanghai-Hangchow long distance telephone service will be started at the end of the month.—The special committee on the termination of special privileges granted to foreign telegraph companies will be formally inaugurated Dec. 16.—The Gendarmerie Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung threatens to court martial anyone found attempting to destroy communication facilities.—Martial law was declared in Tientsin yesterday.—Chang Hsueh-liang has been requested to compile a memorandum of losses of life and property among Chinese as a result of Soviet invasions.—The retreat of the rebels under Tang Seng-chi has been cut off by the 9th and 10th Armies.—Kwangsi troops under Yang Teng-hui retreated to Tsingyuan and Shihkuo upon receipt of news of Chang Fa-Kuei's collapse.

Sunday and Monday, Dec. 15 and 16.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has recommended an increase on the export duty on beans and exemption from duty exportation of bean bakes from Manchuria.—Chen Chi-tang returned to Canton yesterday from the North River front.—Rebel units under Tang Seng-chi in southern Honan have withdrawn toHsuchang.—Night train service on Shanghai-Hangchow Railway to be resumed tomorrow.—The draft of the proposed Sino-Peruvian Treaty has been completed and approved by the State Council.—Manuel Piedra y Martel, first Cuban Minister to China has arrived in Nanking.—Soong Tzeliang, brother of T. V. Soong, has been appointed Directer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.—The Commander-in-chief's Headquarters is preparing to open a penitentiary to accommodate officers and soldiers convicted of counter-revolutionary offences.—Administrative officials in Mongolia will be instructed to proceed to the Capital by turns to receive instructions in Party Principles.—Chao Tai-wen has been consulting Yen Hsi-shan on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek.—Reguation governing foreigners travelling in the interior of the country have been formulated.—A satisfactory exchange of views regarding the terms of the proposed Sino-French Treaty for Annam has taken place between C. T. Wang and M. Ostarorg.—$68,000 representing the compensation due to British nationals in connection with the retrocession of the British Concession at Chinkiang has been remitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for payment.—Normal traffic along the entire Lung-hai Railway has been resumed.—Ho Chien has despatched Hunan provincial forces to the Kiangsi Hunan border.—A mixed force of Young Russian and Mongolian Communists is now attacking Hailar.—Chu Shao-yang, Minister to Finland, reports that 3,000 Chinese subjects in Russia are now imprisoned.—Tsai Yun-sen reports that the preliminary Sino-Soviet conference at Harbarovsk will open formally on the 16th.—Ho Chen-chun arrived in Hankow from Nanking yesterday.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Hankow, Dec. 11.—Anti-Nanking plots are being agitated by militarists and politicians, formerly subordintes of Hu Tsung-tu.

Peiping, Dec. 11.—Shansi faction considers it advisable that Chaing Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang should both retire from political life and travel abroad for some time.

Tokyo, Dec. 12.—Chinese Minister of Japan approves of appointment of T. Obata as Minister to China in succession to S. Saburi.

Nanking, Dec. 12.—Wang Ching-wei, Hsia Tse, Chu Cheng, and Hsu Tsung-chi are struck off Kuomintang lists at Central Executive Committee meeting presided over by Tan Yen-kai.

Nanking, Dec. 13.—Gen. Ho Cheng-shun boards cruiser *Yungsui* for Hankow to take up post of Command of 5th Route Army.

Peiping, Dec. 13.—Brigade of Tang Seng-chi's troops mutinies at Chengchow.

Harbin, Dec. 13.—"International" train carrying Harbin consular staffs and newspaper correspondents departs with permission of Chang Hsueh-liang, but C. E. R. authorities state they are unable to take responsibility west of Chaluntun.

Mukden, Dec. 14.—Exceptionally heavy snow storm raging here.

Peiping, Dec. 14.—Ho Chi-kung, a Feng Yu-hsiang follower, states that main force of Kuominchun is still in Tungkuan neighborhood and at points on Shansi border.

Peiping, Dec. 14.—Followers of Tang Seng-chi's families leave Chengchow for here daily as his campaign is not successful.

Bukhetu, Dec. 14.—International train arrives here.

Hongkong, Dec. 16.—After three days fighting, the insurgent forces are defeated and Canton neighborhood is saved from further turmoil for some time.

Taiyuan, Dec. 16.—Tang Seng-chi, realizing that his campaign has failed, asks advice from Yen Hsi-shan regarding Honan situation. He asks Yen to send reinforcements "in accordance with the original pledge made by him"

Tsingtao, Dec. 16.—District Kuomintang censors Japanese language newspapers.

Hongkong, Dec. 17.—Ho Ying-chin proceeds to Shanghai, *en route* to Hankow.

Hankow, Dec. 17.—Western Hupeh practically cleared of all remnants of insurgent troops.

Taiyuan, Dec. 17.—Indications are that a compromise will be effected between Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan.

Nanking, Dec. 18.—Control Yuan approves dismissal of Wang Ching-wei.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1166.

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the following days:

Wednesday, 25th December (Christmas Day)

Wednesday to Friday, 1st to 3rd January, 1930 (New Year Holidays).

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th December, 1929.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

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The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		236	
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	97	6.22
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	84⅞	5.59
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	76½	8.77
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106½	6.49
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	74½	8.27
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		85½	4.68
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Railway	5	Jan. 1,	2000	74	6.78
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	95¼	5.43
Chile Government (R'way)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	90	6.78
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	73¾	9.05
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	90½	6.73
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	50	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	104½	5.48
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	102¼	5.34
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	85¼	6.67
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	111	6.05
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106¼	5.64
German Central Bank for Agricultlure	6	Oct. 15,	1960	79	7.81
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86	8.33
German General Elec. Co.	6	May 1,	1948	92	6.78
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	83	7.33
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	94½	7.52
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	102	6.34
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	78	8.57
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	88½	6.90
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	90	6.26
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102½	5.80
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	95	7.13
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	78	7.91
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	101½	5.89
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93	5.46
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	75	8.13
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	81	7.76
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	88½	7.73
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	88	7.65
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88	7.05
United Kingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb 1,	1937	102⅝	5.06
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	85	7.36
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		77½	7.74
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		80⅛	7.49
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		31¼	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		91⅞	6.53
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock		50⅜	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		82	4.88
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		43½	ex. div.
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		31	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		70ex.div	10.00
General Motor Corp. (New)		Common Stock		41⅛	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		35	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		171¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		65⅛	——
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.		Common Stock		33⅜	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		80½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		56ex.div.	5.35
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		47¼	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1,	1949	104	5.17
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock		95	per unit
General Electric Company		Common Stock		238	——
Wright Aernoautical Co.		Common Stock		7⅞	——
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.		Common Stock		116⅛	——
Leutaro Nitrate Co., Ld., Conv. Bonds	6	July 1,	1954	82¼	7.99

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 18th December, 1929

Silver:—There has been no support this week and the price has fallen off ¼d. since our last issue.

On the 12th inst., the market opened at 22⅝d. for spot and forward delivery, and fell 1/16d. next day. On the 14th became 22½d. for spot and 22 9/16d. forward On the 16th further slight decline of 22 7/16d for both positions; remained the same yesterday. But this morning fell to 22⅜d. and 22 7/16d. respectively.

Advices regarding silver are not encouraging from any quarter, and very large quantities are reported as on the way to Shanghai. We do not make predictions but it is allowable to say that the outlook at present is not cheering.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has again remained unchanged this week at 2/2½d.

An unusually dull week has passed, and business for merchants at a minimum. Trade has been much interfered with on land and river by military movements: cargo held up and deliveries and shipments cancelled. The month of December, unusually a busy one for merchants in exchange has this year turned out most disappointing.

An easy market and gradually lowering rates has been the feature of the week.

We opened with T/T on London at 2/2 1/16d., G. $ on New York at 54 11/16d., 4 m/s credits 2/3 1/16d. and 56 respectively, the yen cross rate 49, the yen 89¾, and the Gold Bar round 433. Until to-day with the dearth of business already referred to rates all round sagged slightly, but, this morning, with to-day's drop in silver, a definite change has taken place.

We quote at closing at noon to-day:—T/T on London 22⅝d., T/T on New York 54⅛, Yen 90¾, Gold Bar 435.30 Yen cross rate 49 1/16d.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

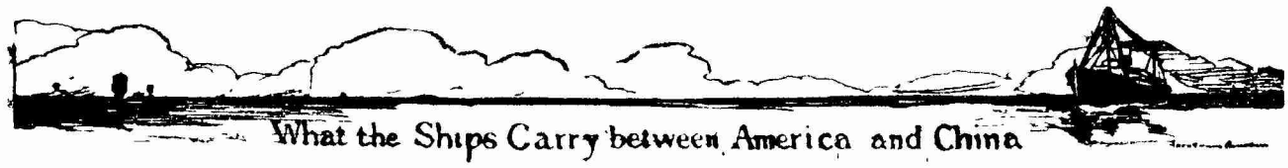
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 93,943,000 a decrease of Tls. 192,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 136,440,000 a decrease of $ 2,590,000

Estimated value Tls. 192,179,000 as against Tls. 130,382,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for November	Thursday December 12th	Friday December 13th	Saturday December 14th	Monday December 16th	Tuesday December 17th	Wed., December 18th
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	2/2.500	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	148.212	148	148	148	148	148	148
T/T France	1,370.000	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y.	53 750	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Demand		53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
T/T Hamburg R.M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	80.423	76½nom.	76½nom.	76½nom	77nom.	77nom.	77nom.
T/T Japan	90.582	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91	91
T/T Batavia	133.500	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits	105.202	105	105	105	105	105	105
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/4.221	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/4.5625	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16
	1,453.846	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445
4 m/s N.Y Lc.	57.250	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	22⅝	22 1/16	22½	22 1/16	22 1/16	22⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.49⅛	G.$.49⅛	G.$ 49	G.$ 49⅛	G.$ 49	G.$.48¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 433.20	Tls. 432.00	Tls. 433	Tls. 435	Tls 435	Tls. 435.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.00	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.6875	72.425	72.3875	72 30	72.40	72.425
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.94
Bank of France rate of discount	3½ %	New York on London	T/T 4.88 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 23/32
,, 4 ,,	4 7/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8
,, 6 ,,	4 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1 66 equal Gold $1

PENRITH CASTLE, Oct. 14.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	84
Corn Starch	,,	462
Dextrine	,,	893
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	744
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,998
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	3,427

DIANA DOLLAR, Oct. 19.
(Agents: Hamburg-Amerika Linie.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	2,925,685
Flooring:		
Clear	Sup.ft.	103,973
Merchantable	Sup.fr.	287,810
Manufactured	Sup.ft	40,262
Poles	Sup.ft.	58,330

PELEUS, October 30.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire)
From U. S. of America.

Steel Defective Bars	Pls.	789
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,086
Wire Shorts	,,	721
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	310
Soda, Silicate of	,,	237
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,856
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,786
Machinery, and Parts of	Hk.Tls.	2,050
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	798

BORDEAUX MARU, Oct. 30.
(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Steel Angles, Old	Pls.	199
Steel Horseshoes, Old	,,	241
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire, Old	,,	163
Acid, Hydrochoric	,,	270
Carbon Black	,,	162
Cotton, Raw	Bls.	255 ,, 1,361
Wood Pulp, Mechanical	,,	4,872
Paper, Unclassed	,,	208
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,620

PRESIDENT TAFT, Nov. 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Blankets	Pls.	12
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	11
Apples, Fresh	,,	240
Bacon and Hams	,,	10
Cheese	,,	11
Herrings, Salt	,,	19
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,069
Oats	,,	51
Paper, Printing	,,	2,857
Shrimps, Dried	,,	13
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,266
Bedsteads	Pcs.	22
Motor Passenger Vehicles and Chassis	,,	28
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	1,890
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	800
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	3,413

SHII ZUOKA, Nov. 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	15
Motor-cycles	,,	

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — December 17. — Business Done 2,438,000 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Dec. 16	Tuesday Dec. 17
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	265	261½
110	24⅜	Allied Power & Light	37	37¼
184½	86	American Can	114⅛	117
114⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	86	85⅛
130¼	62	American Smelting	72⅛	73⅞
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	218	221¾
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	203½	203
199	50	American Waterworks	87½	89½
140	70	Anaconda Copper	78½	79
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	40	39⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117	117⅜
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	91½	92¾
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	31⅝	31¼
265⅞	189¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	194¼	193⅞
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	65	65
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	87½	88
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	120	Unq
135	26	Chrysler	36	36¼
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	28¼	27¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	71	71¾
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Gramaphone	31½	31½
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	30⅜	30⅞
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	94¾	96
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	25¾	25½
126⅜	70	Corn Products	92	92⅞
82¼	21⅛	Coty, Inc.	26⅞	27
30⅛	7⅝	Curtiss Wright, Common	7⅝	7⅞
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	30	30
231	80	DuPont de Nemours	113	114½
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	175¼	175
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	81⅜	83¾
93½	41½	Erie Railway	61⅝	62¾
403	168½	General Electric	229¾	234
81¾	35	General Food	49¼	49⅝
91¾	33½	General Motors	41	41⅜
126½	70	General Railway Signal	89	88½
82	31½	Gold Dust	39⅞	41⅛
105¾	42	Goodrich Rubber	46	46¾
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	70⅛	69¼
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	56	Unq
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	Unq
82⅜	28½	Haygart	37¼	36⅝
102¾	48	International Cement	56	56¾
103⅛	8	International Combustion Eng.	13½	11⅝
142	65	International Harvester	Unq	81¾
72¾	25	International Nickel (Com)	30¼	30½
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	49½
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	5⅝
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	74⅞	78⅛
242¾	90	Johns Manville	119¼	124½
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	58⅛	59⅜
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Co.	101¼	98⅞
102¼	65	Lehigh Valley	78⅞	76½
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers. "B"	96¾	95
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	14⅝	14½
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	89⅛	90
156⅞	49¼	Montgomery Ward	58⅜	59⅛
62⅞	25	Nevada Consolidated Copper	30¾	31¼
256½	160	New York Central	175	175⅛
118⅞	75⅜	Northern Pacific Railway	92⅞	93
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	74	72¾
32½	13½	Packard Motor Car	15¾	16⅛
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	50¾	51⅜
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	81	80⅞
36	13¾	Penroad Corporation	14¾	14½
47	26½	Phillips Petroleum	35⅝	36½
137¾	54¼	Public Service of New Jersey	77	75⅝
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	42¾	45
58½	32	Raybestos	34	Unq
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	Unq	Unq
66	41½	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	50⅛	51⅛
181	81⅜	Sears Roebuck	101⅛	103½
31¾	19	Shell Union	23¼	23⅛
188	60	Simmons Co.	94⅞	96½
93¼	47	Southern California Edison	55½	56⅞
157½	106	Southern Pacific Railway	123	123
245¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	113⅜	117⅜
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	65¼	65⅞
48⅛	32	Standard Oil of New York	34¼	34½
71⅞	50½	Texas Corporation	56⅜	56⅛
85¼	42⅞	Texas Gulf Sulphur	55⅝	Mutl.
132⅝	61¼	Timken Roller Bearing	73⅛	74⅝
67⅜	20¼	Trans-America	44½	Unq
140	60¾	Union Carbide & Carbon	77	77⅝
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	215½	215⅜
162	31⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	45½	47½
20½	7	United Dry Docks	Unq	10
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	17⅞	17¾
119½	52⅞	U. S. Realty & Improvement	63¼	63⅞
261¾	151½	United States Steel	166⅜	171¼
116½	40	Vanadium	54¼	54¾
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	132	137
		Call Money	4½%	4½%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII ***SHANGHAI***

51-146

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Pei-ping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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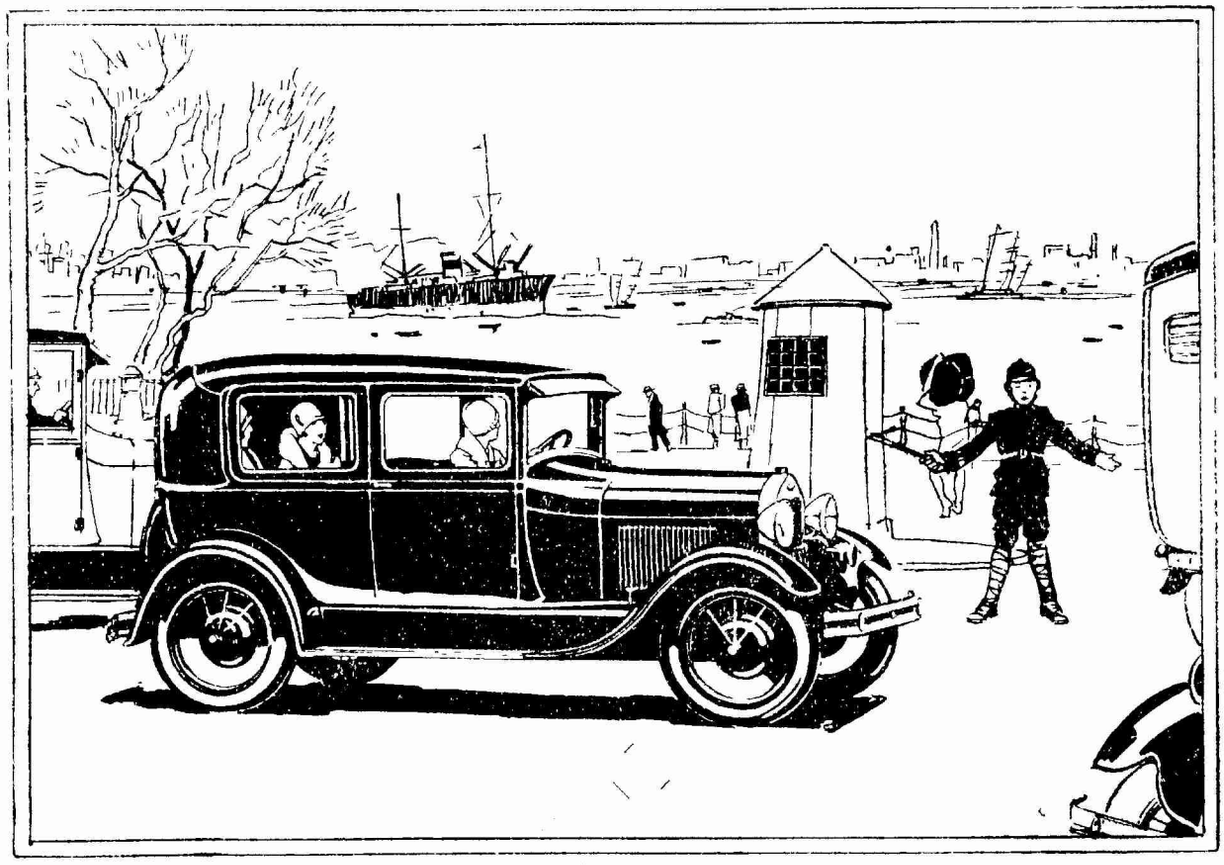
AN EXAMPLE OF THE FINE COACHWORK OF THE NEW FORD CLOSED MODELS



New Ford Tudor Sedan

The art of the master designer is evident in the smart low lines and graceful contour of the new Ford, and emphasized by the beautiful two-tone color harmonies.

Set against these body colors are the full-nickeled radiator, headlights and door handles—smart touches of bright metal that add a great deal to the attractiveness of the car. Running boards and crown fenders are heavy and capable. Cushions are deep and easy. Upholstery is rich and durable. Newly designed steel spoke wheels carry out the impression of fleetness and sturdiness.

The same quality is evident also on the inside of the car—in the mechanical beauty of the engine, transmission, etc. In appearance and performance, the new Ford brings you everything you want or need in a modern automobile.

Ford

The Ford Motor Company has produced 35 per cent of the total American and Canadian output of automobiles in the present year and its gain of 1,101,000 cars accounts for nine-tenths of the advance over the 1928 production, according to estimates contained in the bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, made public in October 1929.

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